RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 225- BOMBAY. WEDNESDAY. SEPTEMBER 22, 1926 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
25 Sept.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
9 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
16 ,,	MALOJAx ..		20,837
23 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,436
13 ,,	RAZMAK ..	HALDERAx ..	10,923
20 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
27 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,080
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..		16,585
8 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,431
22 ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16 657
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	CHINA ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA‖ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA.x		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,500
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,941
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,83

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡First Class Passengers only.

Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles,— £72, £62 and £56
2nd Saloon to London.— £54 and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles — £50 and £48,

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar i Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 16th September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
4th Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
16th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1927		
10th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,258

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926			
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
14th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	Australia
26th ,,	NELLORE ..	Straits, China & Japan.
	connecting at Colombo with	
	CATHAY ..	For Australia.
23rd Nov.	NYANZA ..	Straits, China & Japan.
	connecting at Colombo with	
	COMORIN ..	For Australia.
21st Dec.	DEVANHA ..	Straits China & Japan
	connecting at Colombo with	
	MOLDAVIA	For Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926		
22nd Sept.	SANDRA ..	Basreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf
24th ,,	VARSOVA ..	Basreh via Karachi
26th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
27th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
29th ,,	KARAPARA ..	East & South Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays. Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Basrah Terms and Rates of freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
TOKUSHIMA M.	5976	24 Sept.	4 Oct.
*SADO MARU	5898	29 Sept.	13 Oct.
PENANG MARU	5214	19 Oct.	12 Nov.
*TAMBA MARU	5845	29 Oct.	13 Nov.

* Passenger Steamers.

• NIPPON YUSEN KAISHa.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. 'Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
• Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

BANKING

Eastern Bank, Ltd.

(Incorporated in England)

HEAD OFFICE:
2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Karachi
Bahrein	Kirkuk
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 3,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND .. .... Rs. 78,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANKING

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	,, 89,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES:

Alexandria		
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay,
Post Box No. 107.

GET YOUR CLOTHES

MADE AT

E. I. DALVI'S

High class materials, perfect fit & smart finish. Rates very moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed. Gentlemen's Suits, Long Coats, Trousers, Sherwanis, Shirts, Sleeping Suits &c., all beautifully cut by our Experienced Master Cutter who has served in big European firms. Everything in the Outfitting line, bows, ties, collars, hats, handkerchiefs, socks, latest designs. Also Waterproofs, Umbrellas, Suit cases, Brief Bags, Holdalls &c.

Call at our shop to-day or drop us a card.

E. I. DALVI & Co.,

67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

EYE TROUBLES.

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

INSURANCE

THE
INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

our SPECIALITY
Prompt Settlement of Claims.

ECONOMIC RATES. EASY CONDITIONS.

WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE

For particulars apply to JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1922 Rs.	1923 Rs.	1924 Rs.	1925 Rs.
New Business	57,81,000	59,04,000	62,93,500	67,25,500
New Premium Income	2,97,644	3,10,541	3,22,267	3,43,794
Premium Income..	13,96,769	15,26,608	16,54,247	17,83,154
Life Assurance Fund	50,86,586	60,29,963	70,24,263	82,70,393

Please send for particulars to:—
BRANCH SECRETARY of the Company,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD : : : BOMBAY.

Great Eastern Life Assurance COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS)
ESTABLISHED IN 1908

RECORD OF PROGRESS.

		1915	1925
Insurance in force	Rs.	1,18,64,148	Rs. 3,63,38,774
Assets	Rs.	21,25,410	Rs. 1,14,15,994
New Business ..	Rs.	25,18,246	Rs. 97,50,938

Big Bonuses, Funds invested in India.

AGENTS WANTED

For Particulars Write to
BRANCH MANAGER,
50-52, Churchgate St., Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH:—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Shareholders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists
CLAIMS PAID NEARLY Rs. 4,50,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES.
No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

Messrs. ADHEKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opp. Gohal Bunglow, Afzalgunj Road, Hyderabad (Deccan.)
Messrs. TANDAN BROTHERS Chief Agents for U. P. 33, Latouche Road, Lucknow.

P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.
A. C. PARIKH, 375, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4 (Bombay Chief Agent

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA

MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.

TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. REGISTERED A.S.D. TRADE MARK TELEPHONE: 25831.

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brockade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHASTRA

OF 150 PAGES

It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No— Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—WHOLESALE INDENTING AGENTS to book orders for our fancy silk cloths, sarees, etc., for terms apply to JAGANNATH CHANAN RAM, Ludhiana.
A R3748

WANTED—SPARE TIME SECRETARIES. No security. Enclose stamps. UNIVERSAL SHORTHAND, Naiwara, Delhi.
A R3753

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas Stamp. Apply to: MORSE TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Delhi.
A R3747

WANTED—Men, everywhere to earn Rs. 10 daily home. Profitable, guaranteed, prospective, legitimate scheme for 5 anna stamps. BUSINESS SERVICE SYNDICATE, Bukharapole, Sarangpur, AHMEDABAD.
A R3683

WANTED—PHYSICS-CHEMISTRY GRADUATE. Start 60-65, service pensionable. This side men preferred. Apply: HEAD MASTER, High School, Jodiya (Kathiawad).
A R3768

WANTED—An experienced MAN, able to collect house rents. Must be well-versed in Court-work, and deposit with Rs. 500 as security in cash. Apply to Messrs. GURDITSINGH GULABSINGH 214-216, Vadgadi, Bombay.
A R3772

WANTED—A GRADUATE, able to handle the upper standards. Pay between Rs. 60 and Rs. 80 according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials stating full terms to the CHAIRMAN, EDWARD MEMORIAL HIGH SCHOOL, Borsad, District Kaira.
A 27353

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MOTOR DRIVER require service. Inform BHUTT & CO., Bardoli.
B R3776

WANTED—POSITION as ASSTT: DYER in big Cotton Dye-house or In-charge in small one by youth of 27 years' qualified and Mill Experienced. Please communicate with TIRATHRAM, C/o. G. L. Chawla Esq., Harikishan Road, Baboo Mohalla, Quetta (Baluchistan).
B R3766

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—Spacious pucca built GODOWN, area 13,500 sq. feet, stone pavement in Sholapur Street near Wari Bunder. Apply NARANDAS RAJARAM & CO., Navsari Chambers, Outram Road.
C R3758

OFFICE TO LET—4,072 square feet in upper floor of Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street. Lift. Office can be partitioned to suit one or more tenants. Apply ALLAHABAD BANK.
C26668

FLATS suitable, airy and comfortable for good family, gentlemen at New Nagpada near Police Hospital. Apply HIRJEE GOVINDJEE.
C R3694

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of Public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafide Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrangement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakkar Bros, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

RELIABLE INSTITUTE for Students to learn Typewriting with complete Touch system. Apply immediately "CROWN TYPEWRITER COMPANY", Churchgate Street, Fort.
M R2725

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3593

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

MACHINERY FOR SALE—One ANDERSON OIL EXPELLER, one tempering apparatus (quite new), one filter press, two oil pumps, one Tangis 85 B.H.B. Crude Oil Engine with 3½ inches shaftings, Plumber Block and Pullies. Practically new, worked only for a very short period. For further particulars apply to KAMAKSHIAMBAL OIL MILL, Pennington Road, Tanjore.
K R3777

PROFESSION.

FREE FORETOLD—Future life, race, features, Tejimandi. Try once JYOTISHI KRISHNALAL, Shanti Building, 3rd floor, Kandewadi.
P R3757

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

GENUINE MANGO and LICHI GRAFTS 3 yrs' old Rs. 25/, 2 yrs' Rs. 20, 1 yr's Rs. 13/ per doz. respectively. ADVANCE essential. CATALOGUE to be had at one anna stamp. SUPERINTENDENT, BEHAR GRAFT STORE, DARBHANGA.
F R3761

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

TYPEWRITERS.—New Fox Standard Typewriters, Rs. 290 only. Origina price Rs. 450. Few left. Unique opportunity to secure a high grade standard typewriter at this low price. Corona Four (Four bank keyboard) Rs. 225. Corona improved model Rs. 195. Factory Rebuilt Remingtons 10 and 11 and Oliver No. 9 at exceptionally low prices. Secondhand Typewriters from Rs. 80 and upwards. Typewriter supplies Repairs to all makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay. Estd. 1908.
W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—New Yost No. 20. Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 9, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200. Brief Rs. 140 to 260; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable. Rs. 145. Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223
N WS

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FINE ARTS.

ART WORK—Portrait from life and photos, Cartoons, etc., advertising designs undertaken. Write to ARTIST, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."
P R27271

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

BENEFIT by new business scheme. One Rupee net. Wanted AGENCIES all sorts. Apply Box No. 1818, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R3773

EXAMINATIONS.—Lose all their terrors for regular users of LEMON CREAM, the wonderful brain cooler and hair tonic sold by POPULAR PHARMACY, Grant Road, and other chemists.
T R3697

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

THE DISTILLERY at Kamptee, Central Provinces (near Kanhan Railway Station, B. N. Railway), having been CLOSED by order of the Central Provinces Government, the whole of the Distillery and Residential buildings valued at Rs. 1,42,918, (a detailed list of which can be had on application), is available for sale.

The nucleus of the Distillery buildings will be retained and put up for sale *en bloc*, and the residential buildings will be sold one by one or collectively.

2. Applications for copy of the Sale List, and other particulars, concerning the buildings, should be made to the Undersigned.

3. The sale is subject to the approval of the Local Government.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Nagpur Division.
Nagpur.
27366

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Mr. BALUBHAI B. MAZMUNDAR, who was a Job-contractor in the "Bombay Chronicle" Press for several months, has disappeared, without notice to our office and his whereabouts are not traceable.

Notice is hereby given to the customers who had given orders for Job-printing to the said Mr. Balubhai B. Mazmundar that no payments should be made in respect of the job work done to the said Mr. Balubhai B Mazmundar, as accounts have not been adjusted by him, before his disappearance.

All customers are requested to make payments to the Receiver of the Indian Newspaper Co., appointed by the Trustees of the Debenture Holders and necessary receipts will be passed by him.

Dated this 13th day of September, 1926.

(Sd.) S. D. BHEDWAR,
Receiver
On behalf of the Trustees of the Debenture-holders of the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd.

GUJARAT COLLEGE.

FORMER PUPILS.

THE undersigned will be very pleased to receive the name, occupation and address of all persons, who have been students of the Gujarat College. The information is required in connection with the preparation of a list of former pupils and with arrangements for celebrating the commemoration day of the College affiliated to the University in 1879. The college is also anxious to keep in touch with past students.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Principal
Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.
3-9-26. 27283

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, invite applications for the post of Engineer.

Applicants should not be over 40 years of age. They should have had extensive experience of City Improvement and be Corporate members of the Institution of Civil Engineers or be possessed of qualifications equivalent thereto. They must have held responsible positions in charge of large works and be possessed of capacity to organize and control a large staff.

The successful candidate will be officiating Engineer until the 28th July, 1928, when the leave granted to the present incumbent of the post expires.

Pay Rs. 1,750 p.m. rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 for approved service to a maximum of Rs. 2,250. The salary is consolidated and save as mentioned below, no allowance of any kind will be given. No residence will be provided by the Trust. The successful candidate will be entitled to free use for official purposes only of a motor car owned and maintained by the Trust or will be given an allowance for the upkeep of a car at the Trustees' option.

Leave and leave salary will be given under the Trustees' Rules in force from time to time. The post is not pensionable but the successful candidate will be required to subscribe to the Trustees' Provident Fund in the benefits of which under the rules he will participate.

Applications with references and copies (which will not be returned) of testimonials, stating nationality, parentage, age, career, educational and other qualifications and giving detailed particulars of experience to be addressed to the CHIEF OFFICER, Bombay Improvement Trust, so as to reach him on or before 29th September, 1926 the outer cover being endorsed "APPOINTMENT OF ENGINEER."

The selected candidate will be allowed 1st Class Railway fare to Bombay to join the appointment.

R. H. A. DELVES, F.S.I.,
Chief Officer,
Bombay Improvement Trust.
Bombay Improvement Trust Office,
10th September, 1926.
27306

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. N. H. MOOS, the receiver appointed by the High Court of Bombay in Suit No. 805 of 1925, Central Bank of India, Ltd. v. Ebrahim Ismail & others, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Readymoney Mansion, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, situate at Memon Wada Road, in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement eighty-eight and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1313 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 605, Street Nos. 319-21 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Memon Jamat, on or towards the South by the property of Haji Habib Karim, on or towards the West by the Memon Wada Road and on or towards the East by the Sweepers' passage.

Dated this 18th day of September, 1926.
J. P. WALLACE & Co.,
27345 Purchaser's Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS

GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST RD.
This Week! Double Programme!!
Final Week! Last Eps. 13, 14 & 15
"CAPTAIN KIDD"
Starring EDDIE POLO
Also Pathe's Comedy Drama
"Among Those Present"
featuring:
HAROLD LLOYD
NEXT WEEK
"RACE-KI-THES."

AMUSEMENTS

The Klondike Stampede!

Turn out! Turn out on the long trail—down the seething waters of Rink Rapids, turbulent, treacherous—on to Five Fingers, whose knuckled pinnacles reach up, clutching, like the stiff digits of a drowning man—up through the sifting snowflakes of Chilkoot Pass, cruel, forbidding, toying with men, stripping them of strength and manhood, wrecking their courage, breaking their hearts, sucking them in, swallowing them—all but the strong, who, toiling on, hungry, frost bitten answer the magic call—Gold!

Frank Lloyd presents
WINDS of CHANCE
10 Reels
Rex Beach's Romance of the Klondike Gold Rush
With
Anna Q. Nilsson — Ben Lyon
Viola Dana — Victor McLaglen
and a great supporting cast including Dorothy Sebastian, Hobart Bosworth, Claude Gillingwater, Philo McCullough and John T. Murray
Directed by Frank Lloyd
maker of "The Sea Hawk"
A First National Picture
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
TIME:— 6-30 and 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA, ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

NEW HISTORICAL SUPER PRODUCTION.
DHA-CHA-MA
(Murder of Narayanrao Peshwa,)
PRODUCED BY,
THE UNITED PICTURES SYNDICATE,
Photographed by, P. S. TALGERI,
Written and Directed by. NARHAR D. SARPOTDAR
WILL BE SHOWN SHORTLY AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAON - - - - - - - - - BOMBAY
WATCH FOR THE OPENING DATE.
FOR BOOKINGS APPLY TO:
THE UNITED PICTURES SYNDICATE.;
22, RIVERSIDE, CIVIL LINES,
Bombay Road, KIRKEE.

"The SCARLET STREAK"
Chapters IV, V and VI
UNIVERSAL'S GREATEST SERIAL!
With JACK DAUGHERTY and LOLA TODD
The famous DEATH-RAY Invention and a thrilling tale of its rescue from International Crooks!
Also: A ticklish Comedy
"BED-TIME STORY"
AND highly artistic Egyptian and Indian Stage Dances and Songs by beautiful
MISS FARIDA
whose talented performance will capture your fancy!
Daily At: 5-15; 7; 8-45; & 10-30 P.M
Sat., Sunday & Monday from 3-30 P.M.
RECORD LOW PRICES:
3 As. 4 As. 8 As. 12 As. Re. 1/-
CROWN CINEMA
("UNIVERSAL" PICTURE HOUSE)
SANDHURST ROAD.

IMPERIAL
CINEMA, (Lamington Road)
Presents
TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
STAR FILMS LTD'S.
SUPER-JEWEL-PICTURE
VEER ABHIMANYU
Most sensational and selected subject of
MAHA-BHARAT
Daily (4) Four Shows
At 5-15; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P.M.
EXTRA SHOWS ON
Sat., Sunday and Holidays at 3-30 P.M

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AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF A WELL-KNOWN LEADING PRESS KNOWN as "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", ALSO "BOMBAY CHRONICLE NEWSPAPER" AS A GOING CONCERN TOGETHER WITH ITS GOOD-WILL, UP-TO-DATE MACHINERY, PLANT, FURNITURE, ETC.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Mortgage debenture-holders and on account and risk of the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., the assets of the said Indian News Paper Co., Ltd., including the Assets and Good-will of the "Bombay Chronicle" Paper and Press, will be put up to Public Auction by virtue of the power of sale contained in the debenture trust deed, dated the 3rd day of April, 1925, and made between the said Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., of the one part and Messrs. Vithaldas Damodar Govindjee, Khurshed F. Nariman, Nowrojee Hormusjee Belgaumwalla and Sohrab Dadabhoy Bhedwar the trustees of the other part by Messrs. BENNETT & CO., at their rooms at No. 120, Apollo Street, Fort on THURSDAY, the 30th September, 1926, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

The above is on view from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. (S.T.) daily.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. DHARAMSI DADACHANJEE & COY., Attorneys for the vendors at their Office at 23, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMENDED AUCTION NOTICE

The MADRAS SALES AND AGENCY CO., Auctioneers, Madras will sell by Public Auction, under instructions from Messrs. Kesoram Cotton Mills, Ltd., Calcutta, the 10,000 Ordinary Fully Paid-up Shares of Rs. 100 each of the Pondicherry Cotton Mills (Societe Anonyme), relative to the properties detailed below, in one lot at 12 noon on SATURDAY, the 25th September, 1926, at their Auction Rooms No. 13, Singanna Naick Street, G. T., Madras, to the highest bidder subject, however to a reserve price.

The accepted bidder must deposit an amount equal to 25 per cent. of the value of the bid and the balance will have to be paid within a month of the auction. Delivery of the property will be given on payment of the balance along with the Shares duly transferred.

Private offers will be received by Messrs. Kesoram Cotton Mills, 137, Canning St., Calcutta up to 17th September, 1926. The property may be viewed on personal application to the Manager of the Mills.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

Lands altogether measuring about 11.5 Acres, Mill Buildings, Bungalows, Outhouses, Houses, Gardens etc.

MACHINERY 7600 Warp and Weft Spindles, 2000 Waste Ring Spindles, 249 Calico looms with complete preparatory machinery for spinning and weaving and engines, boilers and workshop machinery excluding stores and manufactured goods.

For further particulars please apply to Messrs. Kesoram Cotton Mills, Ltd., 137, Canning Street, Calcutta, or the Auctioneers.

THE MADRAS SALES & AGENCY CO., 13, Singanna Naick St, Madras.
Tel: "Salesagency".
Telephone: "2278."

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE

Est. Under the Guidance of Seth Vrijlal Banchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agents' opinion (Dharana) and other information: are being daily received at this Bureau by special URGENT cables at great expense.

As regards Moffussil clientele, we

(a) Furnish promptly on commission basis whatever information is desired—whether foreign, i.e., about the futures, etc., or local about the Bombay market,

(b) procure foreign cables if special charges are given, and

(c) execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay.

For commission rates, special charges, deposit terms and other particulars please write to the MANAGER

Persons in Bombay who wish to take avail of our effective service, are requested either to write to us, phone up, or see us at our office.

With our experience and efficient staff, despatch and accuracy are always ensured.

THE MANAGER,
Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.
Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road Fort, Bombay
Tel. Add. "COMEALONG".
Tel. Nos. 21788, 22944

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol and Kadi.

DIRECTORS.

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.)
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., A.M., (Colmn) Sar Subha Baroda State)
Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desaibhai Desai (High Court Pleader, Ahmedabad).
Mr. G. K. Ambegaoker, B.A., Chief Acctt. and Auditor Khangi Dept., Baroda State.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Reserve Fund 24,24,352/12/1

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Mukter City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jarranwalla	Peshawar
Bombay	Jammu	Cent.
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Calcutta	Karachi	Quetta
Delhi	Kasur	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
Ferozepore	Jhang (Maghiana)	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gojra	Ludhiana	Simla
Hafizabad	Meerut City	Srinagar

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of sutstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

SHIVA DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

When You Spend so much for
Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET BOMBAY

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, September 21.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 21 Sept 1926	Total since 1st June 1926.	June 1st to Sept. 21. 1924.	1925.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
olaba Point	0 0	67 20	41 17	47 35
Fort ..	0 0	99 40	53 57	52 56
J.Hospital	0 02	81 27	57 78	49 97

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 21st September 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m. 29.810 inches (.024 below normal.)
" at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.743 " (.004 above normal,)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.004
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.4 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 76.2 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.3 degrees (1.1 above normal),
Minimum temperatnre during 24 hours 78.4 degrees (1.6 above normal.
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 81 per cent.
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 74 o/o
Direction of wind at 8 a.m WSW
Velocity " " 10 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 100 miles,
Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 18 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy= 10) 4
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches
Total rainfall during the month 7.92 "
" " " year 70.29 "

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE 21ST SEPTEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 21st September 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab:—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in the southeast. Temperature was not far from normal.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 0.74 in. of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the extreme western districts. Temperature was slightly below normal in most parts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.40 in. of rain. Skies are lightly clouded over the north of the division and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is more humid than usual in Rajputana. Temperature was above normal in lower Sind and below normal locally in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Dwarka has had 1.57 in. of rain, Surat 0.21 in., and Ahmedabad 0.80 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is locally in excess in Kathiawar. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were below normal at Dwarka and the miximum alone at other places.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 6.15 in. of rain, Saugor 0.45 in. and Raipur 0.41 in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the southeastern parts and heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is more humid than usual in the region of rainfall. Temperature was considerably below normal in the northeast and moderately so in other parts.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri has had 0.37 in. of rain, Marmagao 1.02 in. and Karwar 0.36 in. Skies are moderately clouded. Both humidity and temperature are normal. Bombay recorded a maximum temperature of 86 deg. .3 (1 deg. above normal) and a minimum temperature of 78 deg. .4 (2 deg. above normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.23 in. of rain. Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was slightly below normal in east Hyderabad and in parts of the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The storm in the north-east Arabian Sea now lies somewhere between Dwarka and Karachi. The depression near Jubbulpore has moved northeastwards and has become weaker. The monsoon is generally weak everywhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat, the Konkan and north Malabar, and local in the east United Provinces, Kathiawar and the Central Provinces. A few falls have also occurred in Rajputana, the Bombay Deccan and southeast Madras. Temperature is below normal in Gujarat, Rajputana and the central parts of the country.

Forecast.—Decrease in the Central Provinces.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON TUESDAY THE 21ST OF SEPT 1926

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan ..					
Quetta ..	-	0.92	1.30	—0.38	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan ..	-	2.82	4.99	—2.17	7.20
Rawalpindi ..	-	39.02	22.11	16.91	34.77
Lahore ..	-	16.33	14.69	+1.64	19.62
Hissar ..	-	18.60	11.04	+7.56	14.47
Ambala ..	-	27.96	22.64	+5.32	30.49
Delhi ..	-	23.81	21.83	+1.98	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra ..	..	25.69	22.60	+3.09	26.90
Mainpuri ..	..	24.72	21.94	+2.78	27.07
Jhansi ..	0.04	34.02	31.56	+2.46	36.17
Cawnpore ..	0.01	24.72	30.51	—5.79	35.92
Allahabad ..	0.74	28.77	32.52	—3.75	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad ..	..	2.08	2.23	—0.15	3.68
Karachi ..	-	19.60	5.89	13.71	7.56
Rajputana—					
Bikaner ..	..	10.27	9.18	+1.99	11.79
Ajmer ..	..	22.38	18.01	+4.37	20.65
Jaipur ..	..	28.42	21.22	+7.20	24.21
Kotah ..			25.53		28.23
Mount Abu ..	0.40	123.43	57.05	66.38	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj ..	0.11	41 7.	13.30	28.70	14.39
Dwaraka ..	1.57	21.46	12.31	+9.15	13.52
Veraval ..	-	50.49	17.00	33.49	18.80
Rajkot ..	..	33.09	24.02	+9.07	26.29
Bhavnagar ..	..	28.69	19.27	+9.42	21.20
Surat ..	0.21	58.54	37.55	20.99	40.97
Ahmedabad ..	0.80	47.56	27.08	20.48	28.83
Deesa ..	0.10	38.63	23.06	15.57	24.70
Central India W.					
Neemuch ..	-	44.31	26.51	17.80	29.19
Indore ..	0.08	23.38	29.11	—5.73	33.12
CentralProvinces					
Jubbulpore ..	6.15	58.02	47.96	10.06	55.11
Saugor ..	0.45	43.60	39.53	+4.07	44.95
Hoshangabad.					48.83
Khandwa ..	0.01	25.98	25.31	+0.65	29.63
Akola ..	..	30.45	24.82	+5.63	31.38
Amraoti ..	-	18.04	26.16	—7.62	33.05
Nagpur ..	..	42.16	40.77	+1.39	48.97
Chanda ..	..	41.33	43.97	—2.64	51.90
Raipur ..	0.41	39.56	43.0-	—3.43	50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay ..	..	87.20	64.84	+2.36	70.83
Ratnagiri ..	0.37	109.46	94.05	15.41	99.98
Mormugao ..	1.02	84.33	83.75	—0.58	94.95
Karwar ..	0.36	94.40	105.64	11.20	120.12
Bombay Deccan					
Malegaon ..	..	13.69	16.69	—3.00	22.23
Ahmednagar ..	..	15.01	14.85	+0.84	22.33
Poona ..	-	19.17	18.56	×0.67	27.11
Sholapur ..	..	21.87	19.63	+2.24	28.45
Bijapur ..	..	13.56	12.36	1.10	29.90
Belgaum ..	0.23	45.11	37.01	+8.10	50.15
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad ..	-	27.74	22.06	+5.68	27.53
Nizamabad					
Indur ..	..	27.86	33.78	—5.92	40.08
Hyderabad ..	0.08	16.49	22.79	—6.30	32.27
Malabar—					
Mangalore ..	0.61	97.13	104.34	—7.21	125.68
Calicut ..	0.14	107.34	86.5	21.84	117.16
Cochin ..	0.01	85.78	70.59	15.19	114.51
Trivandrum ..	..	29.90	27.77	+2.13	64.51
Ceylon- Colombo	0.01	38.20	19.89	18.37	84.16
MadrasExcluding					
Malabar&Mysore					
Masulipatam ..	..	26.66	22.42	+4.23	41.59
Bellary ..	..	7.87	9.38	—1.51	20.51
Cuddapah ..	-	19.17	17.18	+1.99	31.23
Madras ..	0.31	9.26	13.87	—4.62	50.74
Bangalore ..	..	17.43	17.13	+0.30	35.37
Coimbatore ..	..	6.57	5.12	+1.45	22.29
Trichinopoly ..	..	14.14	9.92	+4.22	33.18
Negapatam ..	..	5.84	9.45	—3.61	54.98

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Sept. 20.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, lb. spot:
Buyers sh. 1/8.1/8.
Sellers. sh. 1/8.2/8
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot:—
Buyers sh. 1/7.7/8.
Sellers sh. 1/8-1/8.

JUDGMENT IN SHERWALI MOSQUE

RAWALPINDI, Sept. 20.

Mr. Keough, Special Magistrate, pronounced judgment in the Sherwali Mosque case in which Sardar Kirpal Singh, proprietor of the Cafe Royal, and Sardar Jaisingh, a Halwai of Rawalpindi, stood charged with offences under section 326 I. P. C. for alleged cutting of a Mahomedan's hand on the night of riots in Rawalpindi in June last. Both accused were convicted and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment and in addition to pay fine of Rs. 1,000 in the case of the former and Rs 500 in the case of the latter.

The Special Magistrate has also committed Raja and Shahni, who absconded in the Hamilton Bazar Arson case, to sessions after charging them under sections 395 and 436 I. P. C.—A. P.

The Maharaja of Jodhpur has most generously placed his best sixteen polo ponies at the disposal of the Army Team for America, and has requested the Selection Committee to send a polo player to select ponies.—A. P.

A record crowd witnessed the exciting match in the Durand Football Tourney at Simla to-day between Durham Light Infantry and Mohun Bagan resulting in a win for the former by three goals to one. The Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief were among the distinguished spectators.—A. P.

GUARANTEED HARMLESS SCIENTIFIC CURE
LEPROSY
Nodular, Tubercular, Anæsthetic, Para or mixed, and due to any origin promptly cured by internal and external specifics including those for fumigation and bath for 45 days' use at Rs. 15 per set.
Dr. Fernandes, Major, M.D., L.M.S., Professor of Dermatology, Grant Medical College, Bombay, after examining our patient under treatment states:—She says she is hopeful of a complete recovery. P. Veeraswamy, Esq., Surveyor, Cocanada:—I am cured by yours alone.
LEUCODERMA
or white patches, due to loss of pigmentation or colouring matter in the blood or other causes cured by specifics, internal and external at Rs. 10 per set.
Mr. A. L. Proctor, Bombay.—Cured my white patches entirely. Dr. B. M. Misra, L.M.S., In-charge, Police Hospital, Puri:—Used in two cases and found good result. Mr. B. Singh, Port Blair:—My son got complete cure. Capt. A.T. Shaikh, Shikarpur, Sind:—Leucoderma specific very useful.
REMAK CHEMICAL WORKS, BHAGALPUR & MIHIJAM. Tel. Add "CHEMIST," Bhagalpur. Also from THOMSON & TAYLOR LTD., BOMBAY

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay September 21

To-day cotton mill shares remained easier by Profit-taking.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up	Last Quotations	Rs.	a.
	Rs.	Divid.		
Bank of India.. ..	50	2½	78	8
Baroda	50	4	83	8
Central Co-operative.	50	7½	69	
Central	25	1½	27	
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.o.	53	
Imperial	500	40	1412	8
Imperial Contributory	*125	10	351	4
Union	6	0 4 0	3	10
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE				
Bundi	10	..	22	12
Central India Mining.	10	4½Y	29	
Indian Cement O. ..	250	..	131	4
Katni Cement O. ..	100	..	130	
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	350	
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	7	8
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	48	4
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.o.	910	
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.o.	144	
Central Province ..	100	7½ p.o.	117	
Dhond Baramati ..	100	5 p.o.	100	
Guzerat	100	5 p.o.	93	
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	6 p.o.	102	
Larkana	100	5 p.o.	78	
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.o.	81	
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.o.	85	
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.o.	95	×D
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.o.	101	
Sind Light	100	12 p.o.	155	
Tapti Valley	5008	p.o. 712 1/2		XD
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.o	78	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	173	12
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	260	
Scindia Steam ..	15—0—11			
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.o.	76	
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	740	
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	1005	
Bombay Tramways O	50	4-8	131	14
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	64	
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	92	
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	67	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	50	1092	8
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.o.	980	
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	565	
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	780	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press			466	4
Akbari	500	..	250	
Fort	475	..	140	
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	1020	
Indian Cotton.. ..	126	20	220	
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	230	
New Berar	500	80	860	
New East India ..	1,000	..	950	
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	530	
Vow Prince of Wales..	600	61	710	
Nelkart U.P.	500	40	680	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES				
Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	270	
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	76	..	18	
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	510	
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	140	
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	11	4
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	48	
British Burma Petroleum .. ..Sh.	8	0-4-0	6	3
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	195	
Jost Engineering ..	100	10	105	
McKenzie	100	30	415	
New Uni n Floor Mills	100	..	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50	690	
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	6 p.c.y	142	8
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd ..	100	..	78	8
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	226	4
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	63	
Thacker	50	..	125	
Telephone	50	nil	35	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India ..	50	22-8	710	
Jupiter	15	..	5	4
New India	25	ly	23	4
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c	1060	
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	3	8
Industrial & Prudential	6	5½ p.c.		
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	450	
Alliance	100	..	40	
Apollo	50	..	9	8
Assur Virjee	100	..	3	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250	
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	320	
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.c.	5	8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	915	
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	7	
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	nil	305	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c	150	
Broach Fine Counts..	250	..	85	
Century	100	20y	393	12
Central India O. ..	100	16	443	12
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	450	
Ceylon	100	..	45	
Colaba Land & Mill.	103	..	152	8
Coorla	100	..	140	
Crescent	100	4	190	
Currimbhoy	250	..	310	
David	500	..	300	
Dawn	250	40	760	
E D. Sassoon United O.	7/8	..	1 7	0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	242	8
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	140	
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	30	
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	237	8
Fazulbhoy	250	25	910	
Finlay	100	nil	135	
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	640	
Globe	100	..	53	12
Gokak	100	5	117	8
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1650	
Idian Bleaching, etc.	100	6	187	8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1150	
Indore-Malwa United	100	13-12	336	4
Jamshed O.	250..		70	
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil		105	
Kilachand	25	..	4	14
Kohinoor	500	..	1070	
Lakshmi Cotton ..	4,000	150	5700	
Madhora Scindia ..	100	..	25	
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	135	
Madras United ..	250	15	505	
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1900	
Mathradas	100	..	125	
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	85	
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	280	

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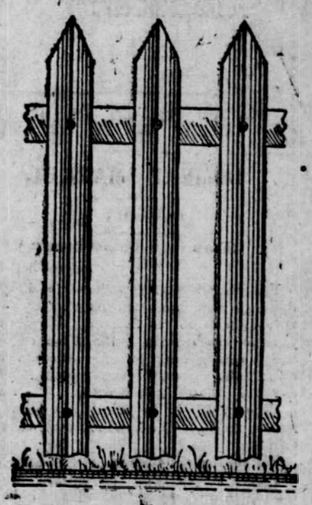

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Made to your measure.
CUT, MAKE & TRIM GUARANTEED.

Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	125	
Mysore	50	4	117	8
New City of Bombay.	100	10	160	
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	332	8
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	70	
Pearl	250	12	493	12
Phoenix	100	10	425	
Premier	100	..	37	8
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	18	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	550	
Sholapur	1,000	450	8900	
Simplex	250	..	148	
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	41	4
Standard	500	40	1350	
Swadeshi	100	18	51	
Swan	100		155	
Tata Mill O.	500	..	125	
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	2260	
Vishnu P.	500	35	970	
Western India Spng.	1,000	50y	510	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, September 21.

Ahmedabad	..	..	..	437 8
Bombay Cotton ..	..	..	..	320
Bombay Dyeing	927-8	930	912-8	915
Century	405	407-8	392-8	393-12
Central India ..	551-4	551-4	543 12	543-12
Colaba Land ..				152-8
Crescent	..			190
Edward Sassoon..	..	..	..	140
Fazulbhoy	927-8	927-8	907-8	910
Finalay	..	..	..	135
Globe			..	53-12
Gokak	..	..	..	117 8
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..	187-8
Indore Malwa ..	..	..	..	336-4
Kohinoor	..	..	..	1145
Madhowjee ..				140
Mathuradas ..	..			120
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	..	..	86
Mysore	..	..	..	117-8
New Great ..	343-12	343 12	332-8	332-8
Pearl	502-8	505	493-12	493-12
Pabany				245
Phoenix	..	..	..	425
Simplex ..	151-4	115	147-8	148-12
Swadeshi	526-4	526-4	521-4	521-4
Swan Mills ..	..	..	..	155
Tata Mill ..	..	..	..	117-8
MISCELLANEOUS				
Alcock				270
Bombay Steam ..	..			172 8
Tram Co. Ord.				131-14
Bundi Cement ..	..	..	..	23
Central India Mining	..	..	..	29
Indian Cement ..	..			140
Katni Cement Ord.	..			130
Shivarajpur ..	..	..	..	47-8
Tata Hydro	1109	1109	1091-4	1091-4
Tata Iron & Steel Ord		63	63 62	62-8
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	226-4	235	225	226-4

Bombay Cotton Market.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON

(From our Correspondent.)

September 20.

Yesterday Reuter reported 7 to 12 points down in New York futures. To-day a further drop of 18 to 20 points has been reported. The market declined on continued hedge selling and on crop accounts being favourable. Liverpool was reported yesterday 2 to 3 points lower. A further decline of 17 to 13 points has been reported to-day. The market eased on hedge selling.

The continuous decline on the other side has been responsible for better weather conditions in conjunction with industrial unrest and general trade apathy. We think that the decline has now gone far enough and before the next Bureau Report is out some reaction is quite on the cards in which case our friends should take advantage of such reaction in order to commit themselves to the short side.

With the local market, the position is quite the contrary, as despite renewed weakness reported from the other side, the tone remains remarkably steady. The much desired break in rains seems to have set in, in many of the cotton growing districts and a few days of fine weather would compensate for what damage has been done to the crop.

A further decline being reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning Rs. 5 lower with a Broach April/May at Rs. 313¼ and fluctuating within a small range closed at Rs. 314 1/2. Commission Houses were free sellers whilst Shroffs were moderate buyers. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 314 3/4 and going upto Rs. 345¼ on Marwari Shroffs buying closed at Rs. 315 at 6 p.m.

Oomra January opened at Rs. 298 1/2 and advanced to Rs. 299 3/4 on Exporters buying and closed at Rs. 299½. Shroffs were moderate sellers. Bengal January was quoted Rs. 254.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday but the demand on Saturday last was moderate.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

Fully Good Broach April/May	315
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	255
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	299½

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

Description	F Good	Good	F.G. Fair
M. G. Bijapur	334	324	314
M. G. Miraj	374	364	354
M. G. Campta	374	364	354
M. G. Cambodia	399	389	379
M. G. Southerns	334	324	314

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

Fully Good Broach April/May	314
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	254
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	299
Good Southens Aug/Sept.	320

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 18th September, 1926:—

Cotton	765 Bales
Wheat	6,206 Cwts.
Linseed	4,556 Cwts.
Rape, etc.	82 Cwts.
Gingellyseed	379 Cwts.
Poppyseed	nil
Groundnuts	348 Cwts.
Castorseed	638 Cwts.
Rice	1,320 Cwts.
Myrabollams	1,116 Cwts.
Cottonseed	313 Cwts.
Mowraseed	2,733 Cwts.
Gram	1,378 Cwts.
Juwar	1,695 Cwts.
Masur	nil
Barley	82 Cwts.
Bajri	530 Cwts.
Coal	1,007 Tons.

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TATA INDIAN SCIENCE INSTITUTE, Vizianagram, Vizag Dt.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, September 21.

In full-pressed Bales	Since 1st September 18-9-26	This year	Last year
Khandesh	77	736	449
Central India	113	3604	3,286
Barsi and Nagar		329	626
Hyderabad-Gaorani		53	125
Berar		684	2,366
Central Provinces		84	1051
Total Comras	190	5,490	7,903
Dholera	102	613	1,594
N.W. Provinces	111	426	860
Rajputana		1,770	652
Sind-Punjab		1827	1215
Broach		9	
Coompta & Dharwar		1840	5,148
Western-Northerns	5	2,854	3,656
Cocoanada			509
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2 520	2085
Persian	178	929	514
American	79	2996	
Egyptian and African		3633	6092
Comilla, Burma & other sorts			
Total	765	24,907	3,0827

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 16 Sept. 18-9-26	This year	Last year
Europe	424	10,734	19,015
Japan & China		8558	18,06 3
Coast Ports		253	545
Up-country by Rail		5244	122
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		3,287	5,278
Total	424	23,076	43,029

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

	Ready New.	
Bengal Superfine M G	295/300	.....
Bengal Fine M G	260/70	.....
Bengal F G M G	235/45	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	260/65	.....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	230/35	.....
Punjab-Americans F G M G	330/35	.....
Wardha-Hinght Fine M G	325/30	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	325/30	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	305/10	.....
Pulgaon Fine M G	310/20	.....
Arvi Fine M G	315/25	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	295/300	.....
Khargaon-Akola Fine M G	295/300	.....
Mulkapur Fine M G	265/75	.....
Khandesh Fine M G	255/65	.....
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M G	335/45	.....
Broach F G M G	315/25	.....
Muthia Fine M G	245/55	.....
Muthia F G M G	230/35	.....
Dharwar F Good S G	.....	.....
Coompta M G	345/55	.....
Westerns Good M G	300/5	.....
Westerns H G	.....	.....
Miraj M G	315/20	.....
Cambodia F G M G	375/15	.....
Navsari F G M G	.....	.....
Surat F G M G	355/65	.....
Kadi/Viramgaon F G M G	300/10	.....
Dhollera F G M G	300/10	.....
Kalagin F G M G	.....	.....

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Sept. 20.

October	15.87 —.18
December	16.05 —.20
January	16.12 —.22
March	16.38 —.19
May	16.60 —.20
Middling Spot	16.65 —.20

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Sept. 20.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U S Ports	88,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	28,000

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 20.

October	15.70 —.21
January	15.96 —.18
Middling Spot	15.72 —.22

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Sept. 18.

The weekly cotton statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follows:—

	Week ending 18/9/26. Bales.
Total in Sight	1,521,000
Egyptian Cotton Visible Supply	199,000
East Indian Cotton Visible Supply	90,000
American Cotton Visible Supply	2,371,000
Other Cotton Visible Supply	495,000
Total Sales	43,000
East Indian Cotton Sales	900
East Indina Cotton Stock	13,000
East Indian Cotton Forwarded	4,000
East Indian Cotton Actual Export	700
East Indian Cotton Imports	1,000
American Cotton Afloat	147,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	7,000
Total Afloat	235,000
Takings of the World's Spinners American Cotton	213,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 20.

	To-day's Opening.	To-day's Closing.
September		8.71 —.17
October	8.73	8.62 —.17
November	8.62	8.54 —.15
December	8.68	8.58 —.15
January	8.70	8.62 —.15
February		8.63 —.20
March	8.77	8.70 —.14
April		8.70 —.14
May	8.81	8.73 —.15
June		8.71 —.15
July	8.80	8.71 —.15
August		8.67 —.14
September		8.64 —.13
Middling Spot		9.37 —.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 20.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	1,000
Sales of East Indian Cotton	300

New York 11 a.m.—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

October	15.99 —.37
January	16.25 —.40
March	16.47 —.38

New York Noon Call—

October	16.07 —.16
January	16.35 —.15
March	16.57 —.20

New Orleans 9 a.m.—

October	15.97 —.40
January	16.21 —.36

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 20.

	To-day's Opening.	To-day's Closing.
September		16.68 +.20
October		16.53 +.20
November	16.30	16.38 +.20
December		16.33 +.20
January	16.15	16.25 +.17
February		16.20 +.17
March		16.20 +.21
April		16.18 +.23
May		16.15 +.22
June		16.15 +.22
July		16.10 +.22
August		16.10 +.22
September		16.10 +.22
Sakellaridis F G F Spot		18.40 +.25

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 20.

Scinde Good	6.25
Scinde Fully Good	6.55
Scinde Fine	6.85
Bengal Good	6.35
Bengal Fully Good	6.65
Bengal Fine	6.95
Oomra Good	7.10
Oomra Fully Good	7.40
Oomra Fine	7.70
Broach Good	7.35
Broach Fully Good	7.75
Broach Fine	8.15

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 20.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Jan/Feb shipment sellers 53/6.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 62½ lb. Jan/Feb. shipment sellers 54/6.

Market:—Juiet.

Wheat, Australian Jan/Feb. shipment sellers 55/.

Market:—Quiet.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi:—Sept. shipment Hull paid 55/.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 20.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—Sept/Oct. shipment buyers £17/7/6. Oct/Nov. shipment buyers £17/10/0.

London, Sept. 20.

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton:—Sept/Oct. shipment value £15-3/4.

Market:—Quiet. Rather easier.

Linseed, Bombay ton:—Sept/Oct. shipment nominal £18-1/4.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Sept. 20.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt:—Oct/Dec. delivery sellers 31. Jan/Apl delivery paid and buyers 31/10½.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 20.

Cottonseed, Bombay Sept/Oct. shipment quoted £7-1/2.

Castorseed, Bombay Sept/Oct. shipment sellers £15-1/4.

Rapeseed, Toria, ton:—Sept/Oct. shipment sellers £19-3/8.

Rapeseed, Toria ton:—Oct/Nov. shipment sellers £19-3/8.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Sept. 20.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) spot:—17-3/4.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 20.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c & f Calcutta:—Oct/Dec. per cwt 17/6. Jan/Mar per cwt. 17/9. July/Sept 1927 per cwt 16/3.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c & f Bombay:—Jan/Mar per cwt. 17/10.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c & f Karachi:—Jan/Mar per cwt. 17/10-3/4.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

BO RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32 Sept.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16 Oct.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6d.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4 Mail.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1/6 9/32 5/16 Oct.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 13/32 Jan/Feb.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 276
Bank's buying T T 274
Bank's buying D D 273
Bank's buying 3 Mos 269

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 1247.
Bank's buying D D 1317.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1330.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 134½
Bank's buying 60 days 130 1/4.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 146 1/2.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 186.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157.

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 90 1/8

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.85 3/8 20th instant.
London—Japan 20 1/8 20th inst.
London—Paris 178.75 20th inst.
London—Belgium 180.00 20th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.14 20th inst.
London—Italy 134.00 20th inst.
London—Prague 164.00 20th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange.—Dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

Gold £4/4/11½ 20th inst.
Silver London Ready 27 13/16d. 20th inst.
Silver London Forward 27 15/16d. 20th inst.
Silver New York Ready 60 7/8 cts.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 17/32 per cent 20th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 11/16 per cent 20th inst.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 per cent.
3 Mos. 2 per cent.
6 Mos. 2 1|2 per cent.
12 Mos 4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

Bank Telegraphic	175 29/32
Bank Demand	1/5 15/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 1/4
American Dollars	275½
Hongkong Dollars	146½
Shanghai	186
Japan	133 3/4
Singapore	157

Market steady.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 20.

T T Berlin on London	20.36 5/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.11 3/4
T T Brussels on London	179.75
T T Madrid on London	32.02
T T Milan on London	Unquoted
T T Berne on London	25.13
T T Paris on London	173.75

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 20.

Bank Bills 3 months 4 17/32 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 Months 4 11/16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 Months 5 1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 Months 5 3/4 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 20.

Chartered Bank of I A and C £20 1/2.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £122 1/2.
P and O Banking Corporation £10 3/8.
National Bank £47— 1/4.
Eastern Bank £6.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £85 3/4 —1/4.
Conversion Loan £74.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £101 1/2.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £101 5/8.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £57.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterling Loan £68.
Government Securities 3 per cent £58.
Consols £54 1/2 —1/2.
War Loan 5 per cent £101 3/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 3/8.

BULLION

Bombay, Sept. 21.

Sovereigns ready 13/7/6.
Sovereigns forward 13/7/6.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/10/3
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/7/0.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/6/9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/6/6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 63/10.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 63/10
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 63/8.

London, Sept. 20.

Bar gold ready. sh. 84/11½.
Silver ready d. 27/13.
Silver forward d. 27/15.

TONE OF SILVER—

Quiet. Steady. China was a large sellers at higher rate. India came in as a buyer after the rates were fixed. Reaction towards rise possible after this fall.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass English	3/4	58 8 0
Brass English	1	57 0 0
Brass English	1¼	57 0 0
Brass English	1½	57 4 0
Brass English	1 3/4	57 4 0
Brass English	2	58 0 0
Brass German	3/4	56 12 0
Brass German	2	56 4 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper German	3/4	60 0 0
Copper German	1	61 0 0
Copper German	1¼	61 0 0
Panchteka Joint		91 0 0
Copper English Bars		54 0 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		67 8 0
Lead Rangooni		25 8 0
Lead Country		23 8 0
Koger Brass Metal	3/4	55 8 0
Koger Brass Metal	1	55 0 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		55 4 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		61 8 0

LONDON METALS.

London, Sept. 20.

Copper English Best Selected £64 3/4.
Copper Braziers £73 1/2.
Yellow Metal £68 3/4.
Spelter Hard £30 3/4.
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge £16 3/8.
Tin Block £310 3/4.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 20.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4.4-11½
Interest Day to Day Loans 4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 per cent.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Sept. 20.

Silver—China sold. Bazaars bought. Market quietly steady.

Spot	27-13/16
Forward	27.15/16

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, Sept. 21

	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
KHADI.		
Textile	,,	0 11 9
Century	,,	0 11 3
Jacob	,,	0 11 6
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 11 0
Elphinstone	,,	0 11 0
Apollo	,,	0 11 3
LONG CLOTH (Full Weight) 34/40 in.		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	1 0 6
Century 91½-92½	,,	1 0 0
Century 6404/8705	,,	1 0 0
Hindustan Mills	,,	1 0 6
Fagal (Mahal)	,,	1 0 6
Phoenix	,,	1 0 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	0 15 9
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	0 15 9
Kaliamardan	,,	0 15 6
Daud Sahib	,,	0 15 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303:		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 0 6
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 0 4
David Mills	,,	1 0 6
Apollo Mill	,,	1 0 6
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	Per lb.	1 0 9
Gold Mohor	,,	0 15 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 54.42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 15 3
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 3
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 15 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 14 6
Tata Mill (Darii)	,,	0 15 0
Sakuntala	,,	0 14 9
Sundari Brand	,,	0 14 9
Globe	,,	0 14 3
Rachael	,,	0 14 6
Palkhi	,,	0 15 3
Maher	,,	0 15 0
LEPAD:—		
Spring	,,	0 15 6
Textile	,,	0 15 6
Century	,,	0 15 0
Maher	,,	0 15 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 1 6
Jacob	,,	1 0 6
Century	,,	1 1 6
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 0 6
Century	,,	1 0 6
Jacob	,,	0 15 6
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 3
1386 Tata	,,	3 0 0
CHECK GREY DRILL 1 lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Ptr piece	4 0 0
Jamshed	,,	4 0 0
Century	,,	4 8 0
Pearl Pabaney	,,	4 4 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 8 6
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	11 1 0
2020 Jacob	,,	5 12 0
5800 Kurla	,,	8 8 0
1325 Morarji	,,	5 12 0
GABRUN NO. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	,,	8 4 0
Hindustan	,,	8 4 0
E D Rachael	,,	7 2 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 15 6
Textile	,,	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 6
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 7 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 5 0
Apollo David	,,	2 4 0
DUKDI Yards 12. 13, 14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 3 0
Great	,,	1 3 0
Phoenix	,,	1 3 0
Kohinoor	,,	1 3 0
Tata	,,	1 3 0
CHADAR KORI CALANDER.		
Hindustan	,,	1 5 6
David	,,	1 0 0
Mahal	,,	1 0 0

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Sept. 20.

Demand Bills	484.93

To quickly get rid of Sciatica

There are many things capable of giving temporary relief from the agony of Sciatica, but you will find that De Witt's Pills do much more than this. They reach the cause of the trouble. They enable your kidneys to dispose of the uric acid that is irritating the great sciatic nerve and thus completely banish your pain.

You need not hesitate to try De Witt's Pills. They have been used successfully for upwards of forty years and many thousands of people praise them as a reliable and speedy remedy for Sciatica.

Ask your Chemist To-day for

De WITT'S KIDNEY AND BLADDER PILLS

The circular enclosed in every box gives full directions for the use of De Witt's Pills, and they may be taken with confidence and safety by men, women and children. *De Witt's Pills are never touched by hand and they contain no animal fats nor any harmful or habit-forming drugs.* Take them for *Scalding Pains, Rheumatism, Urinary Disorders, Backache, Bladder Trouble, Lumbago, Sciatica, or painful Joints* and in every case they will give prompt relief and quickly effect a cure. Your nearest chemist sells De Witt's Pills and the moderate price places them within your easy reach. Ask for a box to-day.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 21.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/6.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/4.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929|47 Rs. 102.

5 per cent. Lon due 1935 Rs. 103.

5 per cent. Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 104/6.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55/ Rs. 108/9.

5 1|2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107/4.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/4.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 107.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 108.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 109/2

6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 113/12.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/8.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 85.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112|8

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929|49 Rs. 103|8.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 88/6.

Tone of Market.—Steady.

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Sept. 21.

Jute:—Albion 465, Alliance 450, Anglo-India 350, Auckland 234, Barnagore 172, Bally 180, Birla 7/4 Belvedere 480, Budge-Budge 428, Caledonian 500, Chapdani 260, Clive 84/12, Craig 4/4, Cheviot 257, Dalhousie 380, Delta 475, Empire 47/8, Fort Gloster 765, Fort William 267, Gondalpara 865, Gourepore 665, Hukumchand 11/10, Hooghly 71, Howrah 38/8, Kamarhattry 550, Kanknarrah 437 Kelvin 715, Khardah 410, Kinnison 960 Lansdowne 263, Lawrence 565, Lothian 420, Naihati 400 National 28/8, New Central 533, Northbrook 47/12, Nudea 42, Orient 214, Presidency 4/1, Reliance 62/8, Soorah 25, Standard 405, Union 530, Waverly 6 Hessian 14/9, Jute 64/8.

Cotton.—Agra United 0/10, Dunbar 138 Keshavram Cotton 3/12,

Coal.—Burrakur 18, Raneegunge 3/4.

Miscellaneous:—B B Petroleum 6/5 B. I. Corporation 4/10, B I Corporation D 3/6, I I Still 7/4, Marshall 4, Titagbar Paper 6/2, Imperial Bank 1442/8 Imperial Conty 355.

Remarks. Jute shares dull. Cotton steady Government Securities remained unchanged 3½ per cent. Government Paper 77/7. 4 per cent. new Loan (1960-70) 88-10.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO DAY.

Scrutiny of Nomination Papers, Mahomedan Constituencies.

Prof. Shah's lecture on "Currency System as a Whole," University School of Economics, 6 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, September 23.

Illustrated Lecture on "Indian Sculpture" by O. C. Gangooly, Editor of "Rupam," Royal Asiatic Society's Rooms, 6.30 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Cutchis' meeting to award medal to Commander of H. M. S. "Kasuga," Jain Mahajan Wadi, Mandvi, 8 p.m.

FRIDAY, September 24.

The s.s. "Rawapindi" with English Mails of September 9 due at 5 a.m.

Scrutiny of Nomination Papers for European Constituency.

SATURDAY, September 25.

University Senate Meeting, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 3 p.m.

RAILWAY TIMING.

B.B. & C.I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard time is given in all cases.

	Bombay (Colaba.) Arri.	Dep.
Bombay Peshawar Mail	11-15	16-30
Gujarat Mail	7.37	20.45
Kathiawar Mail	8.42	21. 3
Delhi Express	6-30	21.25
Express	20.25*	7.00

*Terminates at Church Gate.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

SHAH CHUNILAL JIWANDAS—Lad Banya aged 65, died on Monday 5 p.m. Ottamana Ceremony will be performed on Wednesday 22nd instant at 4 p.m. (B.T.) at Thakurdwar, Bhai Jiwanji Lane.

Postal Notice.—Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Hamburg Magn" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6.30 p.m. on Thursday the 23rd instant.

Notice to Jurymen.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Wednesday morning the 22nd instant at 11-15 o'clock (S.T.)

South Indian Association.—An Extraordinary General Body Meeting of the South Indian Association will be held at No. 1, Nanji Ladha Building, Mazunga (G.I.P.) on Sunday (the 26th instant) at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

Adult Educational Association.—The study circles in the Principles of Economics conducted by Prof. P. A. Wadia will meet today (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. in the University Library Buildings.

Wrestling Competitions.—The Weekly Wrestling Competitions for amateurs will be held every Sunday evening, on the ground of the Shree Narayan Guru "Adya" Vyayam Shala, Kothi, Raopura, Baroda.

Passengers' & Traffic Relief Association.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the above Association will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Municipal Corporation Hall.

S. S. "Vita" Tragedy Committee.—A meeting of the above Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 5 p.m. (B.T.) at the Municipal Corporation Hall.

Prof. Divetia's Readings.—Prof. N. B. Divetia will give readings from his poems on Friday (the 24th instant) at 4 p.m. under the auspices of the Gujerati Mandal in the Elphinstone College.

Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.—An urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on to-day (Wednesday), at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

Alleged Rudeness of Railway Guard.—Mr. M. B. Sawant writing from Station Road, Bandra, points out an instance of alleged rudeness of a Railway Guard who, on enquiring whether the local train would halt at Lower Parel rudely said: "Damn that Lower Parel. Go and see the indicator."

The Bombay Teachers' Union.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Teachers' Union, Dr. Parker will conduct a class in English poetry in the Secondary Training College Hall at 5.45 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Wednesday) Teachers interested in the subject are invited to attend it.

Physical Culture Institute.—The Physical Culture Institute, started by Prof. Ramamurti at the Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road, will be opened by Mr. M. A. Jinnah, at Congress House, to-morrow (Thursday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) Admission is free.

Malabar Catholic Association.—There will be a Requiem High Mass on Saturday (the 25th instant) at 7 a.m. in St. Ignatius Church (Jacob Circle) in repose of the soul's of the deceased members of the above Association.

Social Workers' Training Class.—The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the Head Office of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-morrow (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Mrs. A. W. Maclean will deliver a lecture on "Life and Work of Canon Barnett" and Prof. K. T. Shah on "Municipal Administration."

City's Health.—The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Monday to 6 a.m. of Tuesday.—

Small-pox Attack 1; Death 1.
Cholera Attack nil; Death nil.
Plague Attack nil; Death nil.
Influenza Attack nil; Death nil.

Total mortality (Exclusive of the stillborn) 105.

Total mortality this day last year was 90.

Magic Lantern Lectures.—On Sunday the 12th instant a magic lantern lecture on "Eminent Persons of India" was delivered by Mr. G. N. Sahasrabuddhe, of the Social Service League, Bombay, at the Satya Narayan Temple, Worli. Another lantern lecture was arranged at Kalbadevi, on Tuesday the 14th instant in Vijayakar's Wadi, and the third at Thana on Friday the 17th instant, as an item in the programme of Ganapati festival in the depressed class locality in that town, the subject being "Social Service" and "Co-operation" respectively. All the three lectures were well attended.

Goud Saraswat Entertainment.—On Sunday evening an entertainment was given by the friends and admirers of the Hon. Mr. Justice S. S. Patkar and Dr. J. S. Nerurkar who had under the auspices of the Goud Saraswat Brahman Foreign Education Society met at the Malabari Memorial Hall, Harvey Road, Rao Bahadur S. V. Rajadhyaksha and Mr. S. N. Dabholkar spoke in praise of the services rendered by the guests to the several institutions of the community.

Mr. Patkar thanked the gathering for the welcome and very warmly made special reference to the qualities of the head and heart of the late Justices Telang, Ranade and Chandavarkar and their plain living and high thinking which he hoped to live up to. Dr. Nerurkar, after thanking the gathering, assured that it would always be his pleasure to serve the community.

After the guests were garlanded, light refreshments were served and a photo of the group was taken.

LATE MR. N. M. SAMARTH.

CONDOLENCE BY HIGH COURT

The sad demise of the late Mr. N. M. Samarth in London was the subject of reference by the Bench and the Bar of the High Court yesterday.

The Hon. Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah speaking for the judges, referred to Mr. Samarth's long career as a Vakil of the High Court before he took exclusively to public life about seven years ago. His advocacy was characterized by unfailing industry close study of cases, ability and uprightness. He was always fair to the Court as well as to his clients, and set a good example to the junior members of the profession. His Lordship expressed the condolence and regret of the Court that such a brilliant life was cut short so soon, and conveyed their sympathy with the bereaved family.

Mr. Jinnah on behalf of the Original Side Bar and the Government Pleader for the Appellate Side Vakils joined in the above sentiments.

HONOUR TO BRAVE JAPANESE COMMANDER.

AWARD OF GOLD MEDAL

Under the auspices of the S. S. Vita Tragedy Committee, a public meeting of the Cutchis will be held at Visa Asval Jain Maha Jainwadi, Mandvi, on Thursday (the 23rd inst.) at 8 p.m. to present a gold medal to Commandar Ohta of H.M.S. "Kasuga", one of the two Japanese warships which heroically rescued Indian and European passengers of the British Steamer, "City of Naples" which was wrecked on 16th June last off the Japanese coast. Mr. Laxmidas Raoji Tairsee will preside. Leading Cutchis will address the meeting.

PROF SHAH'S LECTURE

The third of the series of public lectures on "the Report of the Indian Currency Commission" will be delivered by Prof. K.T. Shah in the University School of Economics and Sociology (University South Wing, opp. Watson's Hotel, first floor) to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.). The subject of this lecture will be "Currency System as a Whole".

ALLEGED DEFAULT BY DIRECTORS

MR. SHAMDASANI'S COMPLAINT

The echo of the meeting of Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., held on Thursday last was heard in the Police Court on Tuesday morning when Mr. P. S. Shamdasani, a share-holder lodged an information before Mr. H.P.H. Dastur, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate and charged the Directors under Section 76 of the Indian Companies Act in not holding the general meeting of the Company within fifteen months after the preceding meeting as revised by the law. The respondents in the case are:—

(1) Tata Iron Steel Co., Ltd. (2) Sir Dorab J. Tata, (3) Sir Cowasji Jehangir (4) Narotam Morarji (5) Sir P. C. Sethna (6) Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas (7) Mr. N. B. Saklatvalla (8) Mr. F. E. Dinshaw (9) Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola (10) Tata Sons Ltd., (11) Mr. G. D. Gandhy (12) and J. Peterson.

The respondents are charged under section 76 of the Indian Companies' Act 1913 with knowingly made default in holding a general meeting of the company on or before the 4th of September 1926, viz:—within 15 months of the holding of the last preceding general meeting which was held on 4th June 1925, and as officers of the company knowingly being parties in the said default.

His Lordship ordered summons to be issued after reading the summons, but Mr. Shamdasani requested the Court to issue notice against the respondents so as to give them an opportunity to tender their explanation. The Magistrate accordingly issued a notice and postponed hearing till the 27th instant.

RICH MARWARI KILLED.

ASSAILANT STILL AT LARGE

The Bombay City Police are on the hot chase of a culprit who is responsible for the murder of a rich Marwari at Thakurdwar on Monday night and who got away with a large booty consisting of valuable jewellery. The victim Khemraj Phoolchand owned a pedhi in Parmanand Wadi at Thakurdwar and retired to bed in the shop on Monday night while his servant Luxman Motiji slept in the rear. At about mid-night Luxmon was awakened from his sleep by untoward kick of an intruder and on raising an alarm, he was threatened with a knife by the thief. Khemraj, who was fast asleep in his room, got up by the noise and the thief caught him by the neck and threw him down. Khemraj was then stabbed in the abdomen and death was instantaneous. The servant Luxmon was then tied with a rope and the murderer made good his escape after ransacking the safe and cupboards and taking away with him valuable jewellery. The cost of booty is not yet estimated.

The Coroner held an inquest and the jury returned a verdict of murder against the assailant who is still at large.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

EX-NAWAB OF BELA IN COURT

Mir Abdul Rasul Khan, the ex-Nawab of Bela, a small feudatory state in Surat district again figured in the Police Court on Monday when he was charged along with Baburao Kalidas, Luxmondas Puramandas, Bhagwandas Kalyanji, Amratlal Fulchand (all Hindus) and a Jew named Solhani Newril with cheating in respect of Rs. 30 to Rs. 40,000.

Sergeant Byrt who placed the accused before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur said that the accused were arrested in consequence of a series of complaints from different traders in the city in respect of Rs. 30 to Rs. 40,000. On Monday night the house of the Nawab at Byculla was searched and jewellery valued at Rs. 1,1000 was recovered. The police were making enquiries into the operations of the accused and a remand was necessary.

Mr. Godinho, pleader, appeared for the first accused and applied for bail. His Worship ordered all the accused to be bailed out in a sum of Rs. 25,000 each with a deposit of Rs. 12,000 from each person.

"ENGLISHMAN" AND SIR. VICTOR SASSOON.

SUIT COMPROMISED

A suit filed by Sir Victor Sassoon claiming Rs. 50,000 damages from "The Englishman" in respect of an alleged defamatory article in that journal concerning "Mr. Eve's racing activities," appeared on the board of Justice Rangnekar in the High Court yesterday. The article appeared in that paper on September 17, 1924, under the caption "Inconsistent form of Mr. Eve's Horses" on the "Third Day of Poona First Meeting."

It is stated that the suit will not come on, as the parties have come to an agreement "the Englishman" expressing their regret for the publication of the article.

ASSISTANCE TO S S "PERSIA"

SERVICE OF CREW REWARDED

At their meeting yesterday the Trustees of the Port of Bombay considered the grant of a bonus to the crew of S. T. Bose for special services rendered in connection with the fire on s.s. "Persia." The Port Officer in his letter had recommended that the crew should be granted three days' pay according to their rating as extra duty pay for the special services rendered by them in proceeding to the assistance of the s.s. "Persia" outside the Port limits.

On the proposal of Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee the Trustees decided to pay in addition an extra bonus of four days' pay.

TOWARDS "PROHIBITION" IN BOMBAY

ONE MORE LIQUOR SHOP!

At the current monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, consideration will be given to a letter from Mr. Khushal T. Shah and others forwarding a letter addressed by them to the Collector of Customs and the Commissioner of Police in which they enter their most emphatic protest against a license being granted for opening a liquor shop at Chowpatty and point out that in the Chowpatty area there are already two licensed places where liquor is served and that they are of opinion that these are quite enough to meet the requirements of the people, adding that the evils of a bar of the type proposed are too well-known to require any mention and expressing a hope that their protest will receive most earnest and sympathetic consideration.

Consideration will also be given to a letter to the President, dated the 6th September, 1926, from Messrs. Bhaishankar Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors, on behalf of Rao Bahadur Chunilal Harilal Setalvad and others, the Trustees of the Babulnath Temple, forwarding copy of a letter addressed by them on behalf of their clients to the Collector of Bombay in which they state that they are informed that an application has been made for opening a retail European liquor shop near the Babulnath Temple at Chowpatty; that this temple is visited by numerous devotees at different parts of the year and that their clients are of opinion that if the liquor shop is allowed to be opened the sanctity of the temple will be greatly affected. The Trustees finally request that the permission applied for may not be granted.

A RAILWAY LINE IN CUTCH.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Vankaner telegram dated 20th instant appearing in your to-day's news columns cannot but be glad and welcome news to the Cutchis abroad—and it must be remembered that more Cutchis are out of Cueth than in it—that H. H. the Maharao of Cutch has "agreed" to the proposal of a line being laid across his territory by the Sindh Bombay Railway.

The said news will be all the more welcome because Cutch and Cutchis believe that the steam engine will remedy their grievances quicker and more efficaciously than any agitation they know of, and thus in the "agreement" of Rao they will see the dawn of a new day for Cutch, and with it naturally the end of Rao's constant and continuous opposition to Railways. They will also read into it the fact that even the Rao of Cutch must submit to exigencies of situation and will of the Paramount Power.

Now that the Rao is on an accommodating mood, it behoves the Cutchis to see that the railway line, primarily military, is so aligned as to be of the greatest benefit to Cutch "as a whole;" and is not passed as "untouchable" on the outskirts of Cutch.

I will suggest to the conveners of the Cutch conference to give this matter their immediate and quickest attention, as the Railway line will do Cutch more good than ten meetings of the Conference.

Incidentally I may be allowed to mention that this is a case in point to support that portion of Cutchi thought that believes in the efficacy of persuasion of the Paramount Power; when pressure of such public thought as Cutch boasts of fails to reach the Rao.

—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

Bombay, September 21.

EXCISE POLICY OF INDIA.

A CONFERENCE AT SIMLA.

SIMLA, Sept. 21.

Sir Basil Blackett opened to-day a Conference of Ministers and Commissioners of Excise of the various provinces convened for the oral discussion of the internal policy of India in connection with opium and other dangerous drugs as a result of the consideration of the implications of Government's adherence to the Convention and Agreement of Geneva 1925. Among those who are attending the Conference are Sirdar Jogendra Singh and Sir A. P. Patro and Mr. A. R. L. Tottenham, Senior Member of the Central Board of Revenue is presiding. The Conference is expected to last four days.

Sir Basil, referring to the internal opium revenue, alluded to the possibility of a conflict of interests between the Central and the Provincial Governments in regard to the liquor duties, the customs duty on liquor being a central source of income. In this connection there was an important proposal that the duty on so-called foreign liquor should be centralised. But as Government had not announced their final conclusions on that proposal it had been excluded from the agenda. The Conference would discuss the control of the importation of foreign liquor, the possibility of raising the duty on both the imported and Indian made foreign liquor, while reverting simultaneously to a scale of fixed fees, uniform in all provinces, for the provinces of vend and the possibility of discriminating in the tariff schedule against cheap varieties of imported foreign liquor. With regard to the control of the internal consumption of opium, the Conference would be supplied with a despatch of the Secretary of State, who had made certain suggestions by which progress was to be sought. The Conference would discuss the control of manufactured imported drugs such as cocaine and morphia.

After this Conference there will be an Inter-Provincial Conference at which the Government of India will not be represented It will discuss the general principle that the excise duty should follow consumption.—A.P.

BOMBAY CALCUTTA MAIL.

DELAY OF FIVE HOURS.

BOMBAY, Sept. 21.

Owing to the washaway of a large bridge crossing the Nerbudda River situated at mileage 591 between Bikrampur and Shahpura stations on the Itarsi-Jubbulpore section of the G.I.P. Railway, all through traffic beyond Bikrampur by that route is indefinitely interrupted. The Down Bombay-Calcutta Mail via Jubbulpore will run via Itarsi, Bina and Katni and arrive at Calcutta about five hours later than usual. The corresponding up mail from Calcutta will arrive at Bombay at 19.30 instead of 13-15.—A.P.

CALCUTTA MAIL DELAYED.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 21.

The Bombay mail via Jubbulpore due here at about 3.30 this afternoon is expected to arrive seventeen hours late owing to breaches on the line caused by floods.—A.P.

FURTHER BREACHES.

The District Transportation Officer, Bilaspur, B. N. Railway wires that owing to incessant rain three slips occurred in cuttings between Khongsara and Khodri last night. Transhipment is impossible. The line between Anuppur and Burhar was also flooded and the bank damaged but was repaired this morning and is now safe for trains. The line between Umaria and Karkeli is reported to be flooded and three bridges are unsafe. Booking of passengers mail parcels and goods beyond Khongsara in the up direction and beyond Umaria in the down direction is stopped till further service.—A.P.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL MATCHES

LONDON, Sept. 20.

The following were the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

First Division:—Birmingham 1, Everton 0; Blackburn 0, Sunderland 2; Cardiff 1, Newcastle 1.

Second Division:—Hull 1, Reading 1; Port Vale 3, Darlington 2; Swansea 2, Blackpool 0.

Third Division (Southern Section):—Aberdare 0, Queen's Park Rangers 2; Millwall 3, Merthyr 1; Norwich 6, Northampton 1.

Third Division (Northern Section):—Accrington 3, Durham 0; Tranmere 1, Lincoln 1; Wigan 1, Bradford 2.—Reuter's Special.

RUGGER

LONDON, Sept. 20.

In the Rugby football Aberavon beat Abertillery by three points to nil and Plymouth beat Cheltenham by eleven points to nil.—Reuter's Special.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, September 21.

In the share market in jutes with a quiet gunny and hessian market and no support from outside this section ruled dull the turn lower than yesterday. Towards the close however the market rallied on a higher estimate of the jute crop and a fair turnover resulted at slightly better rates. In coals a small business is reported, Burrakur showing a slight improvement. Teas were quiet, Central Cachar being marked down about four points. In miscellaneous there was no new feature although Calcutta Tramway ordinary improved one point. In the Banks Imperial Banks are somewhat in buyers favour. Government securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3 1|2 per cent. Government Paper Rs. 77|10, 4 per cent. new loan 1960|70 88|9, 5 1|2 per cent. War Bonds 1928 107|4, 6 per cent. Bonds 1930 107.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1,427|8.

Railways:—Sara Serajganj Railway 100.

Cottons:—Dunbar 143, Kesoram 3|13.

Jutes:—Alliance 448, Auckland 236, Champdany 140, Cheviot 257, Clive 35|6, Dalhousie 380, do pref. 121, Gourepore pref. 104|4, Howrah 39|2, Hukumchand ord. 11|10, do. pref. 93|8, Kamarhatty 558, Kelvin pref. 121, Lansdowne 259|8, National 29, North brook 48|8, do pref. 121, Standard 397, do pref. 105, Union 518, do pref. 121.

Coals:—Bokaro and Ramgur 15|8, Burrakur 18|8, Kuardi 3|12, Raneegunge 29|12, Searsole 4|14, Sudamdih pref. 6|8, Union 15|8, Western 6|4.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Finance and Mining 5, Bengal Telephone Corporation ord. 8|14, Indian Iron and Steel 6|14, Marshall and Co. 4|2, Russa Engineering ord. 10, B. I. Corporation ord. 4|12, deferred 3|2, Calcutta Tramways ord. 13|4, Bengal Assam Steamship ord. 211.

Tea Companies:—Batelli 5|8, Central Cachar 115, Hatfikhira 28, Joybirpara 28.—A. P.

CUTCH RELIEF FUND.

RS 5000 DONATED BY RICE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

The Bombay Rice Merchants' Association at its meeting held on Tuesday resolved to contribute Rs. 5,000 towards the relief of the people of Cutch who have been unfortunately made homeless and penniless on account of the recent abnormal heavy rain falls all over the Cutch.

FROM BAD TO WORSE.

WAIL OF BOMBAY VICTORIAWALAS.

PLEA FOR REDUCING WHEEL-TAX.

At a meeting of the Municipal Corporation held on Tuesday, a letter from the President and the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Hack Victoria Owners' Association, stating that hack victoria business was going from bad to worse; that since the Government increased the mileage rate from 6 annas to 8 annas in the year 1922, the Municipality enhanced the wheel tax from Rs. 63 to 88 per year; that the result of this was that during the last two years there was a decrease of about Rs. 35,000 in the income from the wheel tax, as in December 1924 there were in Bombay 2,611 hack victorias, but the number had now gone down to 2,210; that their business condition had become still worse since the introduction of taxis, omnibuses, and the Tramway Company's buses; that the price of gram, grass, etc., were still on the increase and that it was on account of these reasons that during the last two years, owners of 400 victorias were obliged to wind up their business. The letter pointed out that if the wheel tax was not reduced and their condition was not considered sympathetically by the Corporation, they were afraid that more people would have to wind up their business as well. A statement was forwarded showing the approximate annual turnover due to their business, requesting that the wheel tax might be reduced to Rs. 63 and adding that if that were done, they would take necessary steps to get the mileage rate reduced from annas 8 to 6.

On the motion of Dr. J. V. Vorah the letter was forwarded to the Commissioner for remarks through the Standing Committee.

RETIREMENT OF MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

Mr. A. K. Paj moved the following resolution of the Standing Committee:

That with reference to the Commissioner's letter, dated the 19th August 1926, the Standing Committee hereby frame, under Section 81(1) (c) of the Municipal Act, subject to confirmation by the Corporation under Section 81 (2) of the Act, the following Regulation:—All officers in the grade of Rs. 500 and upwards shall ordinarily retire after they attain the age of 55; but an extension of service may be given by the Corporation to an officer after he attains that age if the Corporation are satisfied on the recommendation of the Commissioner or otherwise that the officer is fit for further service and that it is necessary to retain his services on public grounds to be recorded in the Resolution granting such extension.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee moved an amendment asking for the deletion of the words "or otherwise."

The amendment was adopted as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

"SILVER STEADY"

LONDON AND NEW YORK MARKET WEAKER

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Sept. 21.

London cables are as follows:—

"Market quiet—steady. China was a large seller at higher rate. India came in as a buyer after the rates were fixed. Reaction towards rise possible after this fall."

"China sold; bazaars bought. Tone quietly steady. Spot 27.13/16 and forward 27.15/16."

The rates touched a low record.

New York Silver was quoted at 60-7/8 cents; that too was a new low record, not seen for a long time.

There was "bear" covering in Bombay this morning. Hence, the rates improved to Rs. 63/11 and 63/9 for 1st and 2nd settlements. At the higher rate, some prominent operators were sellers, hence the rates lowered to 63.10 and 63.8 at 5 p.m.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road.)

OCTOBER.

21st September, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	15.87
To-day's Opening Rate	15 85
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	15.79
Difference	—.08

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

21st September, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	8 67
To-day's Opening Rate	8 59
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate	8 59
Difference	—.3

Khandi Closed at 2 p.m. Rs	315-12-0
Sewri	315-4-0

Opinion:—Think the market will go favourably.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1926.

THE GROWING PERIL.

It is bad enough that, at a time when all of us should have been united against a common enemy, we should be divided into a number of political parties. But the great evil to-day is that each party is further subdivided, and that too on false issues, on communal issues. The tragedy of this is that both political and communal institutions are hindered at every stage in their respective functions. The Congress, the Hindu Maha Sabha and the Muslim organisations have all their legitimate work. We cannot too often or too strongly emphasize that at this critical juncture all our energies should concentrate on the common and urgent task of winning freedom, for without that first condition of progress, no community can ensure any great reform, social or religious. But assuming that it is necessary for each community to organise itself, it can achieve the best results by attending to its distinctive social or religious interests in its communal institutions at the same time contributing its quota to the common national effort in a national institution. If communal problems must be tackled now and cannot be postponed without serious injury to the communities concerned, let them be tackled by all means; but let them not stand in the way of the solution of wider problems affecting all communities.

Take the case of the Hindu Maha Sabha for an illustration, though our remarks apply to every other communal institution. In so far as that institution is inaugurated to reconstruct social and religious usages so as to strengthen the great Hindu society against every internal or external attack, we hail it as the first great country-wide reform movement since the days of Buddha. We hail the movement because the reforms it may bring about will not only be a great good in themselves but will also contribute to national solidarity. What an enormous yet glorious task the Maha Sabha has before it! The removal of untouchability, the relaxation or removal of caste barriers, the abolition of child-marriages, the amelioration of the condition of widows the improvement of the poor physique of the Hindus —these are all age-long problems crying out for a just solution. These reforms, if boldly carried out without any delay or controversy, will revive the ancient glories of Hindus, will strengthen them against any attack on Hinduism by non-Hindus. Nay, if things may be judged on the lowest count, these reforms by uniting the Hindus will enormously raise their political status against any other contending community. If the Hindu Sabha neglects the constructive work of internal reform and enters the arena of political warfare, it will only divide the Hindus among themselves, will increase the number of parties in the Congress, will aggravate the tendency to place communalism above nationalism, will set back the pace of social reform, will weaken the opposition to Government and finally will put off Swaraj. Muslims, too, if they give their politics the communal twist, will be doing the same disservice to themselves and to the country.

We have not exaggerated our fears. They cannot be exaggerated. They are entertained by such tried veterans as Swami Shradhanand, Swami Satyadev and Moulana Abul Khlam Azad and Dr. M. A. Ansari, to name only a few, who are staunch supporters of the just interests of their respective communities, but who also realise that those interests should not stand in the way of national interests. They suggest that while communal institutions may and should confine themselves to their special social or religious problems, all should strengthen the forces against the bureaucracy. If resistance to the latter is already weakened by the existence of political parties, let it not be further weakened and even nullified by the invasion of communal rivalry and bigotry into national politics. Communalism in politics has gone too, too far and must be checked. It is the duty of all well-wishers of the country to combat in all possible ways this peril, which is more formidable than the multiplication of political parties. The formation of the National Union is one such way. The Union should be loyally supported by all Nationalists.

INDIA AND THE LEAGUE COUNCIL

The diplomatic correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" understands that the question of adequate representation of the Dominions on the League Council will be brought up at the Imperial Conference which meets next month. At this year's session of the League the representatives of the Dominions emphasized for the first time the need of having direct representation on the League Council and it was significant that the British Foreign Secretary and head of the British Delegation to the League refrained then from giving immediate support to the demand of the Dominions. His hesitation is natural because British politicians have not yet reconciled themselves to the fact that Dominions like Canada and South Africa dislike being committed to the foreign policy decided in Whitehall. Australia and New Zealand are as yet content to back Britain in her foreign policy whatever it may be because they know they are dependent for their security on the British navy and they require the backing of the naval power of Britain in their determination to pursue the policy of a White Australia in the Pacific. So they are not inclined to create difficulties with Britain with regard to her foreign policy. Canada and South Africa, however, look upon the matter in a totally different light. As an English writer on the development of inter-Imperial relations expresses it: "Canada, which is menaced by no external militarist danger and whose chief foreign interest is the maintenance of world peace, and South Africa, which is also free from direct external menace and is pre-occupied with colour problems, instinctively and naturally dislike any system of inter-Imperial relations which seems to commit them to entanglements". Sir Wilfred Laurier used to describe these entanglements as "the votex of European militarism" and the Dominions now demand separate representation on the League Council because they desire that the League should be able to make it impossible for any Power or group of Powers to produce such "votex". Insistence on this desire will certainly compel the present arbiters of British foreign policy in Whitehall to revise their ideas of inter-Imperial relationships but they will have to do so whether they like it or not. There is one point, however, in the shaping of inter-Imperial relations and in the demand of the Dominions for separate representation on the League Council which is overlooked and that refers to the status of India and her attitude in regard to these matters. She has a right to demand at the Imperial Conference that she, too, must have a separate seat on the League Council because owing to her importance both in point of population and economic productivity she, too, ought to be able to voice independently her opinion, not only in regard to British foreign policy but also in regard to all international matters. She can no longer remain a mere "dependency" of Great Britain whose money is welcome in financing the League, but who has no real control in shaping its policies.

GOVERNMENT BY DICTATORS.

The news that Primo de Rivera, the Spanish Dictator, is likely to succeed in winning by an overwhelming majority of votes in the plebiscite he ordered to be taken in regard to the continuance of autocratic rule will cause no surprise. This apparently democratic method of ascertaining the people's will was utilised by him because he knew very well that the people's will did not exist any longer in Spain. He had seen to that. The Spanish nation has now no will. Its business is to adopt what De Rivera wants as its own will. A correspondent to the "Frankfurter Zeitung", writing from Madrid, makes a detailed study of the present dictatorial government in Spain. He remarks that de Rivera achieved at first a measure of popularity with the masses because of his fight against the bureaucracy, against the ways of officialdom whose conception of duty was "to toy with a cigarette for a pleasant hour or so" and then to walk home. He brought order and regularity in the administration and checked corruption but he developed soon into an autocrat whose weapons of defence against popular discontent now are strict censorship of the Press, banishment of the intellectuals hostile to him, and suspension of Parliament.

But a Dictator must always do something to strike the popular imagination. So de Rivera has decided to work up the Tangier question as a matter of national honour to Spain, just as Mussolini talks of a Greater Italy which will have the "noble Imperial purpose" of bringing back "the grandeur that was Rome" In Greece the Dictator who has just fallen from the pedestal which proved too shaky for him is now discovered to have been plotting for an Imperial adventure to catch the imagination of the Greek people who were to forget the miseries of deprivation of free speech and movement in a surprise attack on Turkey to gain possession of Eastern Thrace. This conspiracy against Turkey which Pangalos was hatching just before his downfall would have led to a serious conflagration in Eastern Europe, considerably destroying the work of peaceful arbitration of the League of Nations. But the remarkable thing is that the Big Powers, who control the League, do not yet unite in making it impossible for these Pinchbeck Napoleons to exist.

NEW OUTLOOK IN MEDICINE

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION.

(By "Ke-Aiye.")

On the formation of the Rockefeller Foundation in 1913, the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission which had since 1910 been combating disease in the Southern States, was reorganised as the International Health Board and became a departmental agency of the Foundation. With a wider sphere and scope of work it was at once realised that though "the fundamental need in the progress of preventive medicine is a specialised personnel thoroughly grounded in the underlying sciences and familiar with the best methods of practical application and administration" adequate facilities for the training of such a personnel were nowhere available. In England and the United States several universities gave meagre training in some of the necessary subjects but on a purely vocational basis. In Europe there existed a few schools of tropical medicine but the training for public health work was no better organised. Nowhere had Preventive Medicine risen to the rank of an independent faculty of a university, and "no institution had the resources to provide a well-rounded curriculum with satisfactory equipment and an adequate, specialised staff."

Schools Public Health and Hygiene.

To meet the situation the Board made the creation of suitable schools an important sphere of its activities and has devoted a considerable portion of its resources to the education of present and future health workers. In 1914 the Board called a conference of leading authorities in public health work and this in 1916 led to the endowment of the first school of hygiene and public health of the university type, at a cost of over dol. 7,000,000 at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, a university that had already made history in medical education. Two years later the Board contributed more than £3,000,000 to the reorganisation of the school of public health at Harvard University, Boston. In 1921 the Board agreed to help the British Ministry of Health in the creation of a school of Public Health in London and gave 2 1/2 million dollars for land, building, and equipment. Since then the Board has contributed liberally towards the endowment of schools of public health in Toronto, Warsaw, Zagreb (Yugoslavia); and institutes of public health in Sao Paulo (Brazil), Prague (Czechoslovakia), Copenhagen, Oslo, Budapest, and Belgrade.

Fellowships.

To train teachers and workers for the schools and institutes so started or reorganised and to make good the lack of suitably trained workers to assume leadership in public health work (and in Medical education and research) the Board (and other departments of the Foundation) have been granting fellowships. The fellowships are awarded to countries or institutions to enable them to get trained workers in special fields. "Only candidates of exceptional promise are chosen, to whom positions in Government or institutional service have been assured on the completion of their studies. The Foundation's interest is in the position to be filled and the public which will be served rather than in the individual awarded a fellowship." Naturally the number of fellowships awarded to various countries are not fixed. If any Government puts up a scheme of developing scientific work in the country and such a scheme meets with the approval of the Foundation, the latter is willing to train the necessary personnel. For example in 1925, 842 fellowships were awarded to representatives of 44 countries. Out of these 408 fellowships were assigned to Europe, 241 to Americas, and 193 to the Orient including 2 to India. For 1925 these fellowships cost the Foundation £792,655. The numbers of fellowships during the last few years are as follows, in 1917, 61; 1919, 84; 1920, 120; 1921, 157; 1922, 237; 1923; 636; 1924, 850.

Co operation With League of Nations.

True to its international character, the Board is maintaining the epidemiological and public health intelligence service of the Health Section of the League of Nations. In fact it was the Foundation that made the establishment of the

(Continued on page 9.)

SIR GEORGE BUCHANAN AND BACK BAY.

A SOLICITORS' LETTER.

"Truth" writes in mail week:—

I have received the following letter from Messrs. Thompson and Maitingly, solicitors:—

"Dear Sir,—Our client Sir George Buchanan has consulted us with reference to a report and comment published in your issue of "Truth" for the 18th instant (August) referring to the Inquiry which is now proceeding in Bombay with reference to the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme. We must express our surprise that you should think it right to comment in any manner on the matter in question while the Inquiry is still proceeding, and we take exception to your statement that our client equally with others is to blame for what you are pleased to deserved as a "fiasco" and "a lamentable and costly failure." You state further that under circumstances which you describe the Government would have had the advantage of expert advice and the "fiasco" would have been prevented—implying thereby that the advice given by our client if and when he was asked to act in that capacity was not of an expert character. At present our client has had no opportunity of being heard before the Committee which is sitting, and therefore, apart from the fact that comments should not be made while the matter is 'sub judice,' your remarks concerning him are uncalled for and improper, and calculated to do him serious injury. We must ask that in the next issue of your journal you will retract the innuendoes to which we have referred, and make it quite clear that our client has not, and does not now, accept responsibility for the matters to which you have thought it desirable to make reference."

Generous Comments.

Let me say at once that no "innuendoes" were intended or implied in what was written. Such statements as were made concerning Sir George Buchanan's part in the Bombay Reclamation Scheme were in deprecation of the attempts that have been made to lay all the blame on him. I said:—

"So far most of the blame has been laid on Sir George Buchanan for his "insufficient appreciation" of local conditions. But I am afraid there is little to be gained by making one man the scapegoat. However faulty Sir George Buchanan's expert advice may have been, there were others equally to blame."

This was followed by the suggestion that there were other aspects of the affair entirely unconnected with technical matters, and therefore unconnected with Sir G. Buchanan, which needed investigation.

The Government Committee which is now inquiring into the scheme will soon be in England, and no doubt Sir G. Buchanan will give evidence before it. I hope that he will be able to prove to the Committee's satisfaction that he is in no way responsible for what has occurred. It seemed to me that the efforts which have been made to saddle him with the sole responsibility were unfair, and it was in that spirit that the comments in "Truth" were made. I submit that any impartial reader would, unlike Sir G. Buchanan, regard them not as innuendoes, but as infinitely more generous than the statements which have been made about him before the Committee by various important witnesses and which have been given world-wide currency in the Press.

In this connection I must also refer to the deliberations of the Advisory Committee, which issued a Majority and a Minority report last February, and whose findings were reported in the "Times" from which I shall quote. The Majority, after censuring the Bombay Government for its imprudence and its failure to consult the Port Trustees and the Royal Indian Marine, went on to state that:—

"At the same time Sir George Buchanan was an expert adviser, and reputed to have great practical experience of the operation of suction dredgers, and the main responsibility must rest on him for the predicament with which the Government is now confronted."

The Minority held the Bombay Government wholly responsible, but suggested that the Government should consult counsel as to the liability of Sir George Buchanan.

A Fiasco.

The scheme was described in "Truth" as a "fiasco" and "a lamentable and costly failure" because it amply merits that description. It is enlightening to glance at the financial details of the scheme. The original estimate for the "whole" scheme was £2,825,000. Mr. Kay, giving evidence before the Committee, stated that the total expenditure on all works up to July 1, 1926 was about £4,452,000. That is bad enough, but there is worse to come. A Government sub committee last January stated that the scheme could not be completed in less than twenty years—the original estimate was five years—and would cost £8,470,000 nearly £6,000,000 more than the original estimate. No one in his senses can deny that the scheme is a failure: in face of the above figures no one can deny that it is a costly failure. That it is also lamentable is only too apparent to those who are in touch with India and know what a blow it has dealt our prestige.

At the risk of being tautological, I must repeat that what was said in "Truth" was, if anything helpful rather than derogatory to Sir George Buchanan, when read alongside the reports in the Press. As regards "making it clear that our client has not, and does not now, accept responsibility for the matters to which you have thought it desirable to make reference," that request is met by the publication of the letter from Sir George Buchanan's legal advisers.

Notes of the Day.

A Determined Stand.

The cable messages daily sent out from England by the Press agencies would lead one to imagine that the miners' back was broken, that their organisation was weakening and that the slow drift back to work would in a few weeks' time develop into an avalanche eagerly consenting to the acceptance of whatever the employers may dictate both as regards wages and hours of work. The mail papers show, however, that out of more than a million men on strike less than thirty thousand have actually returned. The drift back has been mainly in the Midlands but the latest news indicates that Mr Cook was able to stop the tendency to return to work there too. He is confident that the strikers can hold out for another two months, and if they manage to remain non-violent in their methods and to maintain what Mr. MacDonald described as "pastoral calm" on their part, public opinion in England is bound to turn absolutely in their favour.

British Films in India.

The scheme, details of which were cabled from London some time ago, to establish a chain of three hundred cinemas in India where British films would be shown was to depend upon the financial generosity of, among others, six Maharajahs. Their names were given as also the extent of their donations. Now comes the news that both the Maharaja of Patiala and H. H. the Aga Khan disclaim any knowledge of the scheme and deny that they had ever promised to support it. The Indian public will be glad to learn that at least the Maharajah of Patiala and the Aga Khan cannot be trapped easily into giving financial support to a scheme whose object is to exploit the Indian market for the benefit of the British film industry, when the indigenous industry is crying for intelligent encouragement and patronage.

Disinherited.

Mrs. Mary K. Das, an American by birth, married Mr. Das, a Hindu, who had become at the time of marriage, a duly naturalised American citizen. Both were assured by lawyers that their citizenship was secure, for, if at all there should be any change in the law about citizenship, it could not possibly be given retrospective effect. The unexpected, however, has happened. According to a recent decision of the Supreme Court in Washington an Indian is not eligible for American citizenship, and the State Department seems to be determined to give this decision retrospective effect. In consequence Mrs. Das is refused a passport for Europe because, forsooth, she has forfeited her birthright by marrying an alien,—an American man may marry any woman he chooses without losing his citizenship—and Mr. Das forfeits his American citizenship, because that is the new law. What is their nationality then? Heaven alone knows. Accordding to British law, a subject who once renounces British nationality will have to qualify for it again by at least five years' stay in British territory. But neither Mr. Das nor Mrs. Das is allowed a passport for British territory. The two are thus both disinherited and trapped. It all sounds like fiction, but it is plain fact and passes for justice in a Christian country professing to fight for international rights.

Indian Stage.

The stage is not merely a place of entertainment. It is a potent force in the advancement of culture. There can be concieted every phase of life and life itself, says the poet, is a great stage. The stage, however, can portray not only life as it is, but also life as it might be. Truth and beauty can be combined on it with all the aids that Art can devise, and the drama appeals to the senses as well as to the higher faculties in man. The pity, however, is that the criterion of merit in the dramatic art, as in art in general, is known but to a few. The rest are guided—and often misguidtd—by mere sense impressions. They are little helped by the jargon of art critics who rail at this or that school sometimes in very inartistic terms. Mr. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya, however, is not only an art critic; he is a poet, a playwright, a singer and a consummate actor as well. He has a missionary's passion for the advancement of his country's culture. He has earned a right to be heard. He has ideas about the dramatic art which seem pregnant and ring true. What is more, he has the ability to give shape to them. If the art-lovers of India do their duty by him their help may be rewarded a hundred fold.

Physical Culture in Schools.

The neglect of physical culture in our schools and colleges is scandalous. Little boys enter schools with their innate longing for play. But there are book-loving teachers, the equally sedentary parents, the crowded curricula and, above all, the examinations all conspire to wean them gradually out effectually from the playfield. The few boys that play games like cricket only blind the public to the neglect of exercise by the many. It is a relief, therefore, to find that some educationists are now awaking to the urgent need of systematic physical culture as an integral part of education. Possibly the introduction of scouting in India has been materially responsible for this. If so, scouting is twice blessed, for in itself scouting is a splendid training and not the least merit of it is that children intuitively love it. We are glad to note that scouting has made fairly good progress in our Presidency and that the Municipal school scouts in the city have shown excellent results. But no great progress is possible in Bombay unless both the Corporation and Government combine to find more open spaces for our huge army of students.

HINDUS' 178 IN SECOND INNINGS.

DEODHAR AND NAIDU'S SPLENDED STAND

EUROPEANS WANT 117 TO WIN

INTERESTING POSITION AT POONA

HINDUS	1st Innings.	Runs	97
EUROPEANS	1st Innings.	,,	159
HINDUS.	2nd Innings.	,,	178
EUROPEANS	2nd Innings.	(for 2 wickets.) ,,	35

(By our Special Representative.)

POONA, Sept. 21.

The cricket witnessed to-day was decidedly of a more bright character than yesterday's drab affair as during the course of the day no less than 244 runs were scored for the loss of 14 wickets. True wicket played hard and true to-day except for a short interval in the afternoon after a slight rainfall so that conditions were entirely in favour of batsmen. The eighth wicket stand of the Europeans produced 34 priceless runs and when their last wicket fell they had surpassed the Hindu total by 62 runs, a quite good lead for the Englishmen considering their bowling strength this year. At 12 noon exacty the Hindus entered upon their second innings with grim determination and Navle and Mahale, their opening pair gave a good start of 30 runs before Navle got marching orders to the pavilion by hitting his wicket and Mahale followed him at 43. Great things were expected of Jai but he failed to reproduce his last year's form. Three fine batsmen out for 43 runs was a bad affair indeed but fortunately Deodhar and Naidu were in the scoring vein and by sterling cricket added 57 runs for the fourth wicket before Naidu was whipped off smartly by Cocks off Graham. Vithal gave hopes of good score but was out to a beautiful catch by Aste off Meyer. Vithal and Naidu's dismissal in quick succession heartened the Europeans and their bowlers bowled with determination. Deodhar stuck to his guns bravely but when he was short of one run to reach fifty, highest individual score in his year's tournament he was l-b-w to Meyer after playing a really wonderful innings. After Deodhar's fall the Hindus tail crumpled up and the end came quickly for 178 runs. This leaves a margin of 116 runs for the Epropeans to win the match and as they have already lost two good batsmen for 35 runs the game stands in a very interesting position. If the wicket plays hard to-morrow, as I expect it would, chances in favour of Europeans are many but if it rains in the course of the night Hindus may have a good chance of disposing of the remaining English batsmen. But for a slight rain at 2/30 p.m. to-day Europeans would not have dismissed the Hindus for 178 runs as they did and I am certain had the pitch been not spoilt Deodhar-Naidu would have piled up many more runs. The fielding of the Europeans was very good especially Cullen, Hudson and Groves who saved scores of runs by their splendid ground work and they deserve highest praise. Cocks kept the wickets in great style and he lived up to his reputation. Meyer, Howlett and Aste bowled well for the Europeans. His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson was again an interested spectator to-day and he lunched with the teams.

Fine weather prevailed when the Hindus took the field at 11 a.m. to-day. Over-night not-out batsmen, Graham and Groves, resumed the European batting, the former facing Chandarana who bowled from the Pavilion end. Each batsman took a single in the first over of Chandarana and Ramji was entrusted with the attack from the Council Hall end. 130 went up when Graham took a single run off Ramji whom he again drove to off boundary for four. Groves who was playing nicely nibbled at a rising ball of Ramji and gave to Navle a catch at the wicket which was accepted. (137—8—28.)

Howlett filled up the vacancy and took a single off Chandarana. Graham scored one and hoisted 140. Graham's career at the wickets came to an end when he also touched Ramji's delivery and was held by Navle. (140—9—16.)

Cocks joined Howlett who turned Ramji to leg for four. Vithal rang the first bowling change by putting on S. S. Joshi in place of Chandarana from the pavilion end. Howlett drove Ramji through covers for three and on facing S. S. Joshi he sent the bowler to off boundary for four. 150 went up now and Howlett sneaked Ramji through slips for four. S. S. Joshi was relieved by S. M. Joshi and off his first ball Howlett was run out when he tried to take a risky run.

The first innings of the Europeans came to an end at 11.48. The total score being (159—10—19.)

Howlett played a good innings and on his return to the pavilion he received loud ovation from the spectators.

HINDUS BEGIN 2ND INNING

With a deficit of 62 runs to face the Hindus entered upon their second innings exactly at 12 noon by sending in Navle and Mahale against the bowling of Howlett who bowled from the Council Hall end. Navle opened his account by neatly putting away Howlett to on-boundary for four. Meyer bowled from the Council Hall end to Mahale who sent him to off for two and Mahale who had crossed over cut Meyer very dangerously through slips, the ball passing over the head of Gryson Ellis. 10 appeared on the board after the game was in progress for 10 minutes. 20 went up when Mahale cut Meyer through slips for 2. Navle beautifully hooked Meyer for four. Aste now came on from the pavilion end and Mahale punched his first ball to off for three. Navle who was playing confidently was out in the most unfortunate way by hitting his own wicket. (30—1—14.)

Jai who was the next man in had miraculous escape as he gave a catch in the slips, but Graham missed it after a great attempt. Mahale was completely beaten by Aste with a beautiful delivery. (39—2—15.)

Deodhar filled up the vacancy and hoisted 40 by taking a single. Jai attempted to drive Meyer who scattered his wickets. (43—3—2.)

Naidu partnered Deodhar and opened his account by placing Meyer to a fine leg for 2. The next ball from the same bowler was hooked by him to 4. 50 went up and at lunch time the total score was 51, Naidu 8 and Deodhar 3 being not-outs.

After resumption Howlett was again in charge of the leather from the pavilion end, and his third ball was beautifully deflected to leg for a single by Deodhar. Naidu following suit. Both bowlers were bowling steadily, and runs were difficult to score. Deodhar relieved monotony by a sparkling drive off Meyer, through the cover, and Naidu square-cut Howlett for a brace. Naidu was warming up to his work by hooking beautifully Meyer for 4 and driving his second delivery to the off-boundary all along the carpet. 80 went up, and the game was assuming an interesting aspect. Naidu was scoring all the time while Deodhar was keeping his end up. A brisk shower set in at 2/35 p.m. which necessitated the adjournment to the pavilion for twenty minutes.

NAIDU STUMPED.

Graham came on in place of Meyer, and his first ball resulted in 4 byes, which sent up 90. As drizzling still continued, players had to adjourn to the pavilion immediately on the resumption. Rain stopped at 3/10 p.m. and the game was resumed at 3/17 p.m. Naidu sent a full toss from Howlett to four to the off-boundary. Deodhar glanced Graham to leg for a single and Naidu did likewise. Deodhar had a lucky sneak through the slips off Graham, which gve him four, and he sent up 100 on the board. Deodhar swiped Howlett to the on-boundary for four. Naidu who had livened up the game overstretched himself and was smartly stumped by Cocks. (100—4—31). Naidu had played a capital innings, and he was loudly applauded by the spectators.

Vithal partnered Deodhar and he immediately opened his account with single to fine-leg, off Graham, and a fine off-drive, off Aste, which gave him 4. Vithal hooked Aste to leg for four, and followed it up with a similar stroke in his next over. Meyer was now put on to bowl from the Council Hall end, and his first delivery was a square cut by Deodhar for one, which sent up 120. The greatest calamity befell Hindus at this stage as Vithal was nicely held by Aste in the slips, off Meyer (124—5—19).

S S Joshi joined Deodhar who greeted him with a straight drive, past the bowler for four. Joshi scored 4 by square-cutting Meyer, but had a narrow escape off his next delivery. 130 went up and Deodhar hooked Aste for four. Deodhar got a single, off Howlett, who had now relieved Aste, and hoisted 140. The second ball from Howlett dismissed S. S. Joshi who was caught by Cocks behind the wicket. (144—6—5).

Ramji joined Deodhar who scored a four through the slips off Meyer. 150 went up as the result of a bye, off Howlett who was hooked for four, by Ramji. At 4/15 p.m. the teams adjourned for tea when the score stood at 155, Deodhar 43 and Ramji 4.

DEODHAR DECLARED L.B.W.

After resumption Deodhar faced Meyer who conceded single in his first over. Deodhar drove Howlett straight for four, and hoisted 160. Deodhar who was one short of his half century, was declared l.b.w. off Meyer. (163—7—49).

Deodhar played sound innings and looked like putting up a big score, although a disaster started his side in the face. Ramji soon followed Deodhar to the pavilion, being given out l.b.w. off Howlett. (163—8—6.) Godambe filled up Deodhar's vacancy and Chandarana that of Ramji. 170 appeared as a result of three by Godambe off Meyer, and four by Chandarana off the same bowler. At 172 Cullen threw out Rana's wicket from the cover-point (172—9—5). S M Joshi, the last man, cut Meyer for four, and Godambe in imitating the stroke off Howlett gave a catch at

(Continued on next Page.)

MALAVIYAJI'S POLITICS.

HIS ANTIQUATED IDEAS.

SWAMI SATYADEV'S CRITICISM.

(From our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 21.

During his stay at Nagpur Swami Satyadev delivered another public lecture in the course of which he said, "You know, friends, that I am concentrating my energies in nationalising the Hindu Sangathan movement, for I sincerely believe that this movement is going to play a very important part in shaping the destinies of our people. The Sangathan movement will revolutionize the Hindu society and shall remove the dirt and filth of untouchability as well as caste prejudices. This movement has been very much misguided owing to its connection with Pandit Malaviya. When last year the Hindu Mahasabha in Calcutta session under the presidentship of Lala Lajpatrai and under the guidance of Pandit Malaviya passed the resolution denying the "Shudras" the right of study of Vedas, I felt very much grieved. Lalaji, a staunch Arya Samajist, who was expected to give a progressive lead to the Hindu Mahasabha fell an easy prey to Pandit Malaviya with antiquated ideas. I then foresaw the necessary evil of Lalaji's fall, but when Lalaji delivered his memorable speech at Lahore in opposing Malaviya in March last, recognising the Swaraj Party and its onslaughts on the Government, I felt relieved, because I thought that he got out of the pit in which Pandit Malaviya's company had taken him and, therefore, I blessed Lalaji from the bottom of my heart. I had no intention to take any part in the present party politics, as long as it does not affect my Hindu Sangathan movement, but it came to my knowledge that Malaviyaji taking some advantage of misunderstanding which has arisen between Pandit Motilal Nehru and Lalaji, is going to form an Independent Congress Party, making the Hindu Sabha organization his cat's-paw. My blood boiled at this. In his whole political career Malaviyaji always stood against the Nationalist Party and acted against the best interest of the country. At Surat when Lokamanya Tilak led the Nationalist Party Malaviyaji opposed him tooth and nail. In the Nagpur Congress when Mahatma Gandhi commanded the nationalist forces Pandit Malaviya joined Mr. Jinnah and was opposed to them. In defiance of the public opinion and Congress Mandate he invited and welcome the Prince of Wales at the Hindu University. A man of such a political career will not find any following in Europe and America. Therefore, I made up my mind to tell the truth to my people. Malaviyaji can do a tremendous good if he sits peacefully in Kashi to concentrate all his energies for the development of the Hindu University. We should learn to place a right man in a right place. In the present political crisis I appeal to my countrymen to help the Congress by their best abilities and not to let anybody weaken its influence, for we must remember that this national institution has been built at the cost of hundreds of millions of rupees and dearest sacrifice of the best sons of India. Let us make up our differences and forget personal jealousies and show a united front in the coming elections, so that the Assam Congress may easily settle the Nationalists' policy in the Councils and Assembly and thus send the majority to fight the Government, always remembering that Malaviyaji has the knack of pulling the country back at the very psychological moment when it has made the necessary sacrifice and is just going ahead.

Swamiji concluded his speech amidst hearty cheers.

MAKING HINDU SABHA A CAT'S PAW.

NAGPUR, Sept. 21.

Addressing another crowded public meeting here Swami Satyadeo said that the Sangathan movement would revolutionize the Hindu society and remove untouchability and caste prejudices. He had no mind to take any part in the present party politics as long as they did not affect the Hindu Sangathan movement but said that when he found that Pandit Malaviya, taking advantage of a misunderstanding between Pandit Motilal Nehru and Lala Lajpat Rai, was going to form an Independent Congress Party and was making the Hindu Sabha organisation his cat's-paw he was grieved. He appealed to the people to help the Congress to maintain its influence because that national institution had been built up at a tremendous cost and the sacrifice of th best sons of India. He advised the peopl to make up their differences and forge personal jealousies and present a united front in the ensuing elections to enable the Gauhati Congress to settle the Nationalists' policy in the Councils and the Assembly with a view of opposing the Government.—A.P.

RS 2,000 STOLEN FROM AHMEDABAD POST OFFICE.

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 21.

Two insured parcels containing currency notes of the value of about Rs. 2,000 have been stolen from the local head post office. The police is making enquiries into the matter.—A.P.

BACK BAY INQUIRY.

DREDGING MASTER'S EVIDENCE.

SIR G. MEARS' ABSENCE.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Sir Grimwood Mears, Chairman, Back Bay Enquiry Committee was again absent owing to illness when the Committee met to-day for the second time. Sir M. Visvesvarya presided and only one witness was examined. Mr. William Spiers, Dredging Master, Bombay, said that the machine used was the "Sir George Lloyd" dredger which in his opinion might do better than hitherto. He agreed that working at single eight-hour shift daily involved the waste of plant as it could be arranged to dredge twenty-four hours daily. Mr. Spiers closely questioned by Sir Frederick Hopkinson in this connection said that Sir George Buchnan had never complained to him that the dredger had been mishandled. Mr. Spiers said that it was told that the Indian winchmen were very satisfactory but he added that the engineers were "not quite as good as I should have liked." The Sir George Lloyd dredger however, speaking generally, was a first class machine. Its failure was due to the material dealt with.

Replying to the chairman Mr. Spiers said that a three-shift system could be arranged without difficulty but an increased output would only be twenty-five per cent. of the present output. He did not think that a three-shift system would be a paying proposition. It would be much better, he said, to carry on as at present and pay men for the overtime. All depended on the materials.

The Committee adjourned till the 20th instant.—Reuter.

FOREIGNERS AT CHUNGKING

POSITION BECOMING WORSE

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Peking.—While passing Hanyang the American gunboat "Pigeon" which the Cantonese fired on on the 14th September, was again attacked and three sailors were wounded. The commander of the gunboat ordered machine guns to be turned on the assailants. It is estimated that the "Pigeon" was struck a hundred times from both sides of the Yangtse.

The position of foreigners at Chungking is becoming worse owing to the anti-foreign movement. Foreign houses are being looted and hostile demonstrations are frequent. Partial evacuation of foreigners towards Ichang has begun.—Reuter.

MINERS' DETERMINATION

CAN RESIST FOR ANOTHER TWO MONTHS

LONDON, Sept. 20.

The Miners' Executive for three hours discussed the Premier's letter and adjourned discussion till to-morrow.

Mr. Cook, interviewed before the meeting and after his week-end tour in the Midlands, declared that there was no desire in the Midlands as elsewhere for district settlements. The South Wales' member of the Executive stated that it was a foregone conclusion that the Executive would reject the Government's proposals or recommend a delegate conference to reject them. He expressed the opinion that the miners could resist for at least another two months.—Reuter.

"RESPONSIBILITY WILL BE YOURS."

MINERS' LETTER TO PREMIER.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

The Miners' Executive has replied to the Premier's letter declaring that in the event of the stoppage being prolonged by an attempt to force back the miners by district agreements the responsibility will rest with the Government and the owners. The Miners' Federation adhere to the principle of National negotiations and agreements. The Executive adds that the miners desire an honourable settlement but will not be coerced into accepting terms which they consider are unjust and which the Commission has declared will injure the industry.—Reuter.

INDIA AND LEAGUE.

BURDWAN MAHARAJA ON ITS IMPORTANCE.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Geneva.—The Maharajah of Burdwan attended the League Assembly to-day. Interviewed by Reuter he mentioned India's interest in the work of the League and opening it had afforded to the Indians to participate in it. The Maharaja is staying at Ouchy and he will leave for Lucerne to-morrow.—Reuter.

WARNING TO PUBLIC

MISLEADING REPORTS CONTRADICTED

NO INVITATION TO DELHI CONFERENCE.

PT. MOTILAL'S STATEMENT

In the course of a statement, Pundit Motilal Nehru contradicts the misleading and incorrect reports of his speeches in Agra, Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Aligarh, Muttra, Cawnpore, and Lucknow. His absence in the Delhi Responsivists Conference was due to not being invited by Pt. Malaviya.

Pandit Nehru strikes a note of warning to the public not to be misled by mischievous propaganda.

MUSSOORIE, Sept. 20.

The following statement to the press is issued by Pandit Motilal Nehru:—"I give below for the information of the public a few instances of the propaganda which is being carried on against the Swaraj Party. (1) The description of the meetings addressed by me at Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Aligarh, Agra, Muttra, Cawnpore and Lucknow is incorrect and misleading. The public are invited to read the description and the full text of the speeches pubished in "Forward" of Calcutta, "Bombay Chronicle" of Bombay, the "Hindu" of Madras and the "Indian Daily Telegraph" of Lucknow. Some of the more mischievous misstatements only are noted below.

AGRA SPEECH.

(a) In the report of my speech at Agra published in the "Leader", of the 11th the following statement is attributed to me: "He was opposed to Pandit Malaviya's proposal of sending the best men of all parties to the Legislature as non-Swarajists would not carry out his commands. He described himself as a general and leader entitled to implict subordination of judgment and discretion by his followers." I never said anything so silly. What I said was that I fully agreed with Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's proposal of selecting the best and the ablest men but before determining who was the best and ablest man the voter had to make up his mind as to what it was that he expected his representative to do. A learned professor of philosophy would not necessarily make a good soldier. The highest ability was of no avail if the man possessing it refused to do the class of work entrusted to him. The Liberals, the Responsivists, etc., refused to work on the lines laid down by the Congress. If therefore the constituency adopted the Congress programme they must reject all those who were opposed to that programme however able they might be. What was even more necessary was, the concerted action by the disciplined men pledged to carry out the mandate of the Congress in the same way as the rank and file are bound to obey the order of the general. There was no such cohesion or discipline among the so-called able men outside the Congress and each of them preferred to go his own way.

CAWNPORE SPEECH.

(b) The description of the Cawnpore meeting published in the "Pioneer" and the "Leader" in their issues of the 16th September is a perversion of the real facts. No attempt is made to give even a summary of my speech and the statements attributed to me were never made by me. A resolution has been quoted which it is stated Pandit Hitaishi and Mr. Sabir wanted to move but were not allowed to. I saw the text of the resolution for the first time in the press as it was never read out at the meeting. It is not true that there was 'considerable interruption and heckling' while I was speaking. Throughout my long speech the only interruption made was when I declined to take any notice of the hand bills and the leaflets distributed broadcast and a member of the audience suggested that I should deal with them. My answer that I was going to send them to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Lala Lajpatrai and that the reply would come from them was received with shouts of 'jais' and perfect silence reigned thereafter. It is not true that when Mr. Sabir attempted to address the meeting 'the lights were immediately lowered and the meeting was dispersed. This statement has already been contradicted by the correspondent of the "Leader." It is not true that I said that the Congress was 'a Hindu body from the beginning and was a Hindu body now.' I merely drew attention to the fact that there was a very large number of Hindus in the Congress and asked what justification there would be for the charge that they had all conspired not only against the twenty-two crores of their co-religionists but also against themselves, what fiend had possessed them that while struggling to build up an Indian nation they were trying to destroy the right of the largest component part of that nation, a part to which they themselves belonged etc. etc. It is untrue to say that 'loud cries of shame made the Pandit sit down.' There certainly were loud cries of shame when I contrasted Maulana Hasrat Mohani, the advocate of complete independence for India and the head of the Communist movement at Cawnpore with Maulana Hasrat Mohani in his new role of an advocate of communalism.

THE COW QUESTION.

It is misleading to attribute to me the bald statement that 'in case the Hindus insist on music on roads the Mahomedans had equal cow sacrificial right.' I gave it as my considered opinion that the right of taking a procession with or without music through the public streets was a well recognised right in all countries in the world and was perhaps as old as the world itself. But like every other right it carried with it obligations which had to be discharged. To commercial Cawnpore I explained the principle of law in the terms of book-keeping. I said there were two sides to the ledger. On the credit side was the absolute right and on the debit side the obligations attaching to it. These were imposed in all countries by police regulations which controlled and often restricted the right. It was only the balance of two sides that represented the quantum of the right which could be actually expressed. Again I gave it as my considered opinion that there could be no question of the existence or non-existence of any custom and the fact that music was never before played in front of a mosque was no reason why it should not be played to-day. I told the Hindus that in asking for an inquiry into the customs of various localities they were cutting at the very root of their right. Then I took up the question of cow-slaughter and pointed out that the right was subject to similar obligations. I urged that the best course to follow was to act on the principle 'live and let live' advising both communities to adjust their rights by common consent in a manner least calculated to annoy each other. The reception accorded to me at every stage of my speech will appear from the report of the full tax. A most successful and enthusiastic meeting in support of the Congress and its candidates has been described as a miserable failure.

THE WORKING COMMITTEE RESOLUTION.

(2) The Working Committee resolution on the communal question passed at Delhi on the 11th has been suppressed and in place of it the previous resolution passed in Calcutta has been republished as the Delhi resolution. The Calcutta resolution had given rise to some misapprehension about the attitude of the Congress towards communal questions. It was merely a recommendation to the Congress Party in the Legislature to take such steps as may be possible to give effect to the wishes of a three-fourths majority of the members of any community in the Legislature if such majority was opposed to a communal question being raised in that Legislature. The Delhi resolution clarified the position by adding that in case it was found impossible to prevent the raising of such questions they should not be made party questions if a three-fourths of the majority of any community in the party so desired. This clearly gives full freedom of speech and vote to all members of the party in the absence of a general agreement between all the members of the two communities in the whole legislature. The suppression of the real Delhi resolution has caused great mischief and has given rise to numerous enquiries from candidates and Congress committe...

NO INVITATION TO RESPONSIVIST CONFERENCE.

(3) A great point has been made in the platform of my not attending the Responsivist Conference in Delhi on the 12th. I was not and could not reasonably have been invited to that Conference which was convened for the purpose of forming a coalition of parties against the Congress and Swaraj Party. What is most surprising to me is that when Mr. M. R. Jayakar and other speakers at the Delhi meeting of the Responsivists emphasised my absence from their Conference Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya did not at once correct them and tell the audience that I was neither invited nor expected to attend. It is not worth while entering into numerous insinuations of a similar nature. My object in issuing the statement is to warn the public against accepting future reports in the section of the press I have referred to without closely examining the facts and comparing those reports with the full text of my speeches. —A. P.

An Ootacamund message says that Dr. E. H. Pascoe, Director, Geological Survey, with several others will meet the Governor shortly at Pykara in connection with the new dam.—A. P.

BOMBAY COUNCIL ELECTIONS

LIST OFR CANDIDATES

The following is a list of candidates (Mahomedans and non-Mahomedans) seeking election to the Bombay Legislative Council from the different constituencies in the Presidency.

NON-MAHOMEDANS.

BOMBAY CITY NORTH—3 SEATS.

1. Mr. A. N. Surve (non-Brahmin).
2. R. S. Asavle (non-Brahmin).
3. Mr. Meyer Nissim.
4. Dr. Manchershah Dhanjibhai Gilder.
5. Dr. M. C. Javle.
6. Mr. F J. Ginwalla (Congress).
7. Mr. R. K. Vaidya.
8. Dr. N D Savarkar (Responsivist)
9. Mr Reuben Solomon.
10. Rao Bahadur Manaji Rujuji (non-Brahmin.
11. Mr. Mavji Govindji Seth (Indian National).
12. Mr. Khimji Nathubhai.

BOMBAY CITY SOUTH—3 SEATS.

1. Mr. Phirojshah Jehangir Murzban.
2. Mr. Bhalubhai T Desai (Congress).
3. Mr. K. F. Nariman (Congress).
4. Dr. M B Velkar (Responsivist).
5. Mr E R Heerjibehddin (Indian National).
6. Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal (Responsivist).
7. Mr. S. C. Joshi (Indian National).
8. Dr. A. G. Viegas.
9. Mr J B Patel.
10. Mr. Purshottam Ticumdas (Congress).

EUROPEAN —1 SEAT.

Mr. Joe Addyman.

MAHOMEDAN URBAN—2 SEATS.

1. Mr. H A Lalji.
2. Mr. Dostmahomed G Khairaz.
3. Mr. Mahomedali Allabux
4. Hussienali Mahomed Rahimtulla
5. Dr. S A K Al Edross.
6. Jafferbhai A. Lalji.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

1 SEAT.

1. Mr. Joseph Baptista (Responsivist).
2. Dr. G V Deshmukh (Congress).
3. Dr. R. P. Paranjpye (Indian National).

NON-MAHOMEDAN.

AHMEDABAD CITY.—1 SEAT.

1. Wewan Bahadur Haribal Desaibhai Desai (Independent).
2. Mr. Nagindas Purshotamdas Sanghvi (Independent)
3. Mr. G K Mavlankar.

AHMEDABAD DISTRICT.—2 SEATS.

1. Mr. Jethalal Chimanla Swaminarayan (Independent).
2. Mr. Amritlal Dalpathbhai Sheth (Swarajist).
3. Mr. Harilal Dalsukhram Saheba (Swarajist).

AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS.—1 SEAT.

1. Mr. Gordhanbhai I. Patel.
2. Mr. Pestonshah N Vakil.
3. Sardar Rustomji Jehangirji Vakil.

BROACH DISTRICT RURAL.

1 SEAT.

1. Mr. Haribhai Jheverbhai Amin.
2. Mr. Motilal Bhukandas.
3. Mr. Bhagubhai Pranvallabhdas.
4. Mr. Jamshedji Pustamji Vakharia.
5. Mr. Lallubhai Kalidas.

EAST KHANDESH RURAL.—3 SEATS.

1. Mr. Dongarsing Ramji Patil.
2. Mr. Bahiramshaw Cawasji Parshi.
3. Mr. Rajmal Lakhichand.
4. Mr. Laxman Shivram Chaudhari.
5. Mr. Sitaram Nana Chaudhari.
6. Mr. Hari Vinayak Pataskar

SURAT CITY.—1 SEAT.

1. Mr. Nathabhai Lallubhai (Independent)
2. Mr. C M Gandhi (Liberal).
3. Dr. M K Dixit (Nationalist).

SURAT DISTRICT.—2 SEATS

1. Mr. Bhimbhai Ranchodji (Independent)
2. Mr H B Shivdasani (Independent).
3. Mr. Kanayalal Nanabhai (Independent).
4. Dr. M K Dixit (Nationalist).
5. Dr. M M Mehta (Nationalist).

THANA AND BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICTS.—2 SEATS.

1. Mr. G B Pradhan (Responsivist).
2. Mr. P R Bhojane (Swarajist).
3. Mr. Shankar J Zunzarrao (Non-Brahmin).
4. Mr. G B Trivedi (Congress).
5. Mr. Daulatrao Appaji Mohile
6. Mr. N D Deodhekar.

KAIRA DISTRICT.—2 SEATS.

1. Rao Saheb B G Desai (Liberal).
2. Mr. J R Patel (Swarajist).
3. Rao Saheb T S Parikh (Liebral)
4. Sardar Mulsingji Jibava, Thakor of Kuna (Liberal).
5. Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai (Independent).

SHOLAPUR CITY.—1 Seat

1. Mr. Natwarlal G. Mujumdar (Liberal).
2. Mr. R G Salgar (Independent).
3. Mr. L J Pandit (Swarajist).

SHOLAPUR DISTRICT.—1 SEAT.

1. Mr. N A Abdulpurker (Liberal).
2. Mr. S P Ligade (Non-Brahmin).
3. Mr. P T Aradhye (Responsivist).
4. Mr. Ganesh S. Bidkar (Respensivist).
5. Mr. Rayamaj Hirji (Swarajist).
6. Mr. Jayasing Rangrao (Non-Brahmin).

PANCH MAHALS DISTRICT RURAL.

1 SEAT.

1. Khan Saheb Rustomji R Dalal.
2. Mr. Manilal Harilal Mehta.
3. Mr. W S Makadam (Swarajist).

WESTERN KHANDESH DISTRICT.—1 SEAT.

1. Mr. Madhaorao Gopalrao.
2. Mr. H. Shivdasani (Independent).
3. Mr. Sampat Ganpat.
4. Mr. Dajee Vithal Soundankar.

POONA CITY.—1 SEAT.

1. Lallubhai Damodhardas (Independent).
2. Dr. K G Lohokare (Responsivist).
3. Meher Hoshang Dastur (Independent)
4. R T Vayal (Non-Brahmin).

POONA DISTRICT.—2 SEATS.

1. Sadashivrao, alias Khaserao Pawar (Non-Brahmin).
2. N R Gunjal (Responsivist).
3. Dinshaw Cawasji (Independent)
4. K T Jadhav (Congress).

NASIK DISTRICT RURAL.—2 SEATS.

1. Mr R G Pradhan (Responsivist).
2. Mr. V J Ketkar (Responsivist).
3. Mr. B J Marathe (Congress Party).
4. Mr. R D Shinde (Non-Brahmin).
5. Mr. R B Thorat (Non-Brahmin)
6. Mr. R V Vandekar (Non-Brahmin)
7. Mr. Madhav Parasharam (Non-Brahmin).
8. Mr. Bhaskar Sakharam (Non-Brahmin)
9. Mr. Fattechand Chunilal.
10. B R Lam.

SATARA DISTRICT.—3 SEATS.

1. Mr. R G Soman (Responsivist).
2. The Hon. Mr. B V Jadhav.
3. Khan Bahadur D B Cooper.
4. Mr R B Shinde (Non-Brahmin).
5. Rao Bahadur R R Kale (Responsivist).
6. Mr L M Deshpande (Responsivist).

KOLABA DISTRICT.—1 SEAT.

1. Mr. Mahadev Atavane (Independent).
2. Mr. P N Gujar (Congress)

RATNAGIRI DISTRICT RURAL.—2 SEATS

1. Mr. B R Nanal (Independent).
2. Mr P P Shettye (Independent).
3. Mr. Rajaram Keshav Gavandi (Congress party).
4. Rao Saheb L V Parulekar (Indian Nationalist).
5. Mr. V A Surve (Responsivist)

BIJAPUR DISTRICT RURAL.—1 SEAT.

1. Mr. Shrinivas Venktesh Rowjalgi (Swarajist).
2. Mr. S A Sardisai (Non-Brahmin).

BELGAUM DISTRICT.—2 SEATS.

1. Mr. V S Phaterpekar (Congress).
2. Mr. P R Chikodi (Non-Brahmin).
3. Mr. K B Ghatge (Non-Grahmin).
4. Rao Bahadur S N Angadi (Non-Brahmin.)

KANARA DISTRICT.—1 SEAT.

Mr. M D Karki (Swarajist).

DHARWAR DISTRICT RURAL—2 SEATS.

1. Rao Bahadur S F Kambli
2. Mr. V N Jog
3. Mr. D L Patil.
4. Mr. S K Hosmani.

KARACHI CITY RURAL.—1 SEAT.

1. Mr. Jamshed N R Mehta.
2. Mr. Durgdas B. Advani.
3. Mr. Narandas B Lohana.

EASTERN SIND.—1 SEAT.

1. Mukhi Harkishandas Gurudinomal.
2. Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram.
3. R B Pribhdas Shewakram

WESTERN SIND.—1 SEAT.

1. Mr. Murlidhar P. Punjabi
2. Mr. Bhojsing G. Pahalajani.

MAHOMEDANS.

POONA AND SHOLAPUR CITIES.

(URBAN.—1 SEAT.

1. Khan Sahib A M Mansuri.
2. Mr. Mahomed N Jan M Shaikh, Ahmedabad.
3. Mr. Daudkhan Sulebhai, a Bohra (Bombay).

NORTHERN DIVISION.—3 SEATS.

1. The Hon. Mr. Alimahomed K Dehlavi, (Surat).
2. Mr. Sayyad Shahabuddin A. Edroos, (Surat).
3. Sardar Thakore of Kerwada.
4. Mr. Daudbhai Salebhai Tayyabji, (Bombay).
5. Mr. Ghulam Mustapha Khatib of Bhiwandi (Thana).
6. Mr. Mahomed Ibrahim Makan of Amod
7. Mr. Noor Mahomed Abdul Shaikh of Surat.
8. Mr. Siddikbhai Vakil of Surat.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.—4 SEATS.

1. Mr. Haji Ibrahim Haji Mahamad Jitekar (Kolaba District).
2. Mr. Hussensha Wd. Mahamadhusa, (Ratnagiri District).
3. Mr. Sayad Shahajadesaheb Haidarsaheb (Belgaum).
4. Mr. Shebjsa M. Peerjade (Bijapur).
5. Mr. Divansaheb Abasaheb Janvekar, (Bijapur).
6. Sardar Mahabhooball Khan Akbarkhan Biradar, (Hubli).
7. Khan Bahadar Ismailsaheb M Bedrekar, (Bijapur).
8. Mr. Sayad Nizamuddin S Mohiddin, Fouzdar, (Dharwar District
9. Mr. Nabeneesaheb Ahmadsaheb (Ratnagiri)bz

THAR AND PARKAR.—2 SEATS.

1. Khan Saheb Gulam Nabi Shah Moujali Shah.
2. Mr Mahomed Ali Charakhuddin.
3. Mr. Allah Bakhsh Fazul Mahomed.
4. Mr Illahi Baksh Abdullah (Khilafat).
5. Mr. Jan Mahomed Wali Mahomed.

KARACHI CITY URBAN.—1 SEAT.

1. Mr. Ghulam Husain Kassim Khoja.
2. Mir Mahomed Baloch.
3. Sheikh Hassan Ali Haji Hothi.
4. S. Haji G H Kassim.
5. Mir Ayub Khan Mir Khan.

KARACHI DISTRICT RURAL.—2 SEATS.

1. Mr. Fuzal Mahomed Syed Ghulam Mustafa.
2. Mr. Shah Mahomed Shah.
3. Syed Hyderabad Sahibdibeshah.

SPECIAL CONSTITUENCIES.

GUJERAT SARDARS AND INAMDARS.

1. Sardar Framroze Burjorji Gardo.
2. Sardar Jeyramdas Belerchadas Desai.
3. Sardar Naharsingji Ishwarsingji.
4. Khan Bahadur Rustomji J Vakil.

DECCAN SARDARS AND INAMDARS.—1 SEAT.

1. Rao Bahadur S D Garud (Dhulia).
2. Sardar G N Mujumdar (Poona)

GUJARAT SARDARS. 1 SEAT.

1. Sardar Framroj B Garda.
2. Sardar Jairamdas Bechardas Desai.
3. Khan Bahadur Rustomji Jehangirji Vakil.
4. Sardar Maharsingh Ishwarsingh, Thakoresahib of Amod.
5. Mr. Sakharam Ganesh, of Kalyan

JAGIRDARS AND ZEMINDARS.

1 SEAT.

1. Sayed Muhammad Kamilshah
2. Mr. Kishinchand Wadhumal.
3. Mr. Farukhbeg S. Mirza.
4. R. S. Shewaram Dewanmal.

SHOLAPUR CANDIDATES

(From our correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, Sept. 20.

Three candidates are contesting the seat of the city. Mr. Natwarlal Majumdar at present Technical expert on the Tariff Board, is standing as Responsivist although his name has not yet been officially announced by the Responsive Party: while the other two Messrs. Salgar and Pandit are standing as Independents for the present.

Six candidates are contesting the seat from the District and it is expected that the real contest will ultimately be triangular viz. Mr. Ligade the non-Brahmin candidate, Mr. Abdulpurkar Lingait Independent and Mr. Aradhye, Responsivist.

SIND CANDIDATES

KARACHI, Sept. 20.

The following candidates have been nominated from constituencies in Sind for the seats on the Bombay Legislative Council:—

Karachi City, Mahomedan urban, one seat:—1 Ghulam Hussain Kassim Khoja, 2 Mir Mahomed Baloch Shaikh, 3 Hassan Ali N. Haji Kothi and 4 Dr. Haji G. H. Kassim.

Karachi City, Non-Mahomedan urban, one seat:—1 Jamshed Nusserwanji Mehta, 2 Durgadas Bhojrai Advani and 3 Narandas Anandji Dechar Lohana.

Karachi District, Mahomedan rural, two seats:—1 Fuzal Mahomed son of Khan Bahadur Hajee Khairbaksh Laghare. 2 Seyed Ghulam Murtaza Shah Mahomed Shah Syed, 3 Ghulam Hydershah Sahyibdiboshaj.

Sind Non-Mahomedan eastern:—1 Mukhi Harkishandas Gurdinoma merchant and zamindar, Hyderabad (Sind), 2 Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram of Hyderabad (Sind), 3 R. B. Pribhoas Shewakram, manager, Vidyalaya High School, Hyderabad (Sind).

Sind Non-Mahomedan Western:—1 Mr. Murlidhar J. Punjabi, pleader, Shikarpur, 2 Mr. Bhojsing G. Pahlajani, pleader, Sukkur.

Sind Jagirdars and Zamindars. 1 Mr. Kishinchand Wadhumal, pleader, Karachi, 2 Sayed Mahomed Kamilshah Kabul Mahomedshah, Zamindar, Taluka Gun: and Mr. Farukh Beg S. Mirza, Zamindar, local board, Nawabshah.—A. P.

MR. C. N. WADIA RETURNED UNOPPOSED.

In accordance with the prescribed regulations, Mr. C. N. Wadia, C.I.E., has been returned unopposed to the Bombay Legislative Council by the Bombay Mill-owners' Association Constituency.

BOMBAY CHAMBER'S REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. J. A. Kay of Messrs. W. K. Brady and Co., Ltd., and Mr. G. L. Winterbotham of Messrs. Wallace and Co., have been returned unopposed in the Bombay Chamber of Commerce Constituency of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay.

MR LALAJI NARANJI DECLARED ELECTED

Mr. Lalji Naranji, being the only candidate for election to the Bombay Legislative Council from the Constituency of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, is declared duly elected.

TEXTILE INQUIRY BOARD AT MADRAS

MADRAS, Sept. 20.

The Tariff Board (Textile Inquiry) arrived here to-day from Ahmedabad. The Board will take oral evidence from to-morrow at the Secretariat. The Board inspected to-day the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills. It will leave Madras on Friday for Calcutta.—A. P.

NAJIBABAD RIOT CASUALTIES

NAINITAL, Sept. 20.

A message from Commissioner, Rohilkhand Division, regarding Najibabad riots of Friday last states:—"One Muslim was killed, 21 Hindus and 17 Muslims were injured in the course of sporadic attacks from either side. Quiet was promptly restored."

The Lahore Municipality at a general meeting on the motion of the President appointed a special sub-committee to make suitable arrangements in connection with the garden party to be given by the Municipality in honour of the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to Lahore next month.—A. P.

Pandit Malaviya and Lala Lajpatrai met the Hindu Sabha leaders in Rawalpindi and held conferences with them regarding the forthcoming elections. They received deputations of the city and cantonment Hindu Sabha, who placed before them their viewpoints.—A. P.

HINDUS' 178 IN SECOND INNINGS.

(Continued from Previous Page.)

the slip to Meyer, who brought off a great one-handed catch (178—10—5).

The Hindus were all out at 5/5 p.m., and are 116 runs ahead of the Europeans' score.

EUROPEANS' SECOND KNOCK.

Requiring 116 runs to beat the Hindus, the Europeans commenced their second innings at 5/15 p.m. by sending Hudson and Groves the former facing Chandarana who bowled from the pavilion end. 10 appeared on the board pretty quickly, but at 13 Chandarana scattered Hudson's wickets. (13—1—8). Cocks joined Groves, the former sneaking Ramji through the slips for four, which sent up 20. Ramji was bowling with tremendous pace, and one of his bumping balls laid low Groves. Groves continued play, and he immediately drove Chandarana through the covers for four, S. S. Joshi misfielding the ball. 30 went up and Vithal rang a bowling change by putting on S. S. Joshi from the pavilion end. An appeal for bad light was disallowed by the umpires at this stage. Groves cut Ramji into the hands of S.S. Joshi who missed him. Joshi had his revenge as in his next over Navle stumped Groves smartly. (35—2—18). Chandarana now bowled from the Council Hall end. Cullen filled up Groves' vacancy and managed to play out the time.

The following is the score—

HINDUS.

First Innings.

S S Joshi b Howlett	0
J G Navle c Bosie b Meyer	0
L P Jai, b Howlett	15
D B Deodhar c Aste b Howlett	1
C K Naidu b Meyer	15
P Vithal c Howlett b Meyer	29
S R Godambe c Hosie b Meyer	17
H A Mahale b Howlett	2
L Ramji b Howlett	0
S M Joshi b Howlett	0
M H Chandarana not out	0
Extras	16
Total	97

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Howlett	22.4	7	35	6
Meyers	25	12	38	4
Aste	3	0	8	0

Fall of wicket.—1 for 0, 2 for 5, 3 for 19, 4 for 27, 5 for 38, 6 for 84, 7 for 91 8 for 92, 9 for 96, 10 for 97.

2nd Innings.

J G Navle b Aste	14
H A Mahale b Aste	15
L P Jai b Meyer	2
C K Naidu st. Cocks b Graham	32
D B Deodhar l.b.w, b Meyer	49
P. Vithal c Aste b Meyer	19
S S Joshi c Cocks b Howlett	5
Ramji l.b.w. b Howlett	6
Godambe c Meyer b Howlett	4
Chandarana run out	5
S M Joshi not out	5
Extras	23
Total	178

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Howlett	19.2	4	44	3
Meyer	23	7	65	3
Aste	10	1	30	2
Graham	6	2	16	1

EUROPEANS.

1st Innings.

W J Cullen lbw, S M Joshi	12
R E H Hudson b S.S Joshi	25
A L Hosie c Navle b S S Joshi	19
Gregson Ellis b Ramji	3
R J O Meyer c and b Ramji	9
G. Aste c S S Joshi b Ramji	3
Hughes Hallett b Chandarana	19
Capt Groves c Navle b Ramji	28
Capt Graham c Navle b Ramji	16
Lt. Howlett run out	19
J J Cocks not out	1
Extras	5
Total	159

The fall of wickets 1 for 29, 2 for 51, 3 for 60, 4 for 60, 5 for 71, 6 for 79, 7 for 103, 8 for 137, 9 for 140, and 10 for 159.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Chandarana	17	1	36	1
S M Joshi	12	1	3	26
Ramji	20	4	57	5
S S Joshi	12	7	23	2
Naidu	1	0	9	0
Godambe	2	1	3	0

2nd Innings.

R E Hudson b Chandarana	8
H B Groves st. Navle b S S Joshi	19
J Cocks not out	5
Cullen not out	0
Extras	3
Total	35

BURGLARY AT POONA.

PROPERTY WORTH LAKH STOLEN FROM JAIN TEMPLE.

POONA CITY, Sept. 21.

A rich Jain temple here was burgled a few days ago and property worth a lakh is missing. The thieves had to break open six locks before they could get at the image which has a cornet set with precious stones on its head. This has been removed and a number of pearls, rubies and diamonds have disappeared. The police are making investigations into the matter.—A.P.

MOSQUE IN LONDON

PRINCE FEISUL TO OPEN

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Sultan Ibn Saud's son, Prince Feisul, who is on his way to England, will open the first mosque built in London, situate in Southfields, probably early in October.—Reuter.

NO ATTACK ON TURKEY CONTEMPLATED.

"PRODUCT OF DISEASED IMAGINATIONS."

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Athens.—A semi-official source scouts the reports of the plan of attack on Turkey mentioned in an earlier cable. It says that neither Gen. Pangalos nor any other member of Government had the slightest knowledge of such plans which is the product of diseased imaginations.—Reuter.

COLLECTION OF WAR DEBTS.

AMERICAN ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Washington.—Mr. Mellon, Secretary of Treasury informed President Coolidge on the 1st after his return from Europe that there was no reason for any change in the American policy of insistence on the collection of war debts. He assured him that the trade prospects of the world was bright. He believed that the debt settlements would be no burden to the debtor nations. He finally felt that France would ratify the debt agreement.—Reuter.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

TO BE CONVENED BEFORE ASSEMBLY MEETING.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Paris.—A Havas Agency message says:—It is reported from Geneva that despite opposition of Italy, England, Japan and Switzerland the Commission on Disarmament has adopted the French proposal to call a disarmament conference before the next meeting of the League Assembly.—Reuter.

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION OF SHIPPING.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

That a record of nearly 30,000,000 tons of shipping will be afloat at the end of June is revealed by Lloyds Annual Review. 3,493,000 tons of which will be motor ships and 18,243,000 tons will be fitted for burning oil-fuel. Last year's total construction of 1,330,000 including 418,000 tons of coal burning and 906,000 tons of oil of which 602,000 tons were motorships. Germany last year constructed 198,000 tons showing an increase of 140,000 tons.—Reuter.

FRENCH AIRMAN CRASHES IN FLAMES

LONDON, Sept. 21.

The French airman, Captain Fonck, who was intending to undertake a Trans-Atlantic flight has crashed in flames at New York.—Reuter.

MR. COBHAM AT ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 21.

Mr. Cobham arrived here at a quarter to two to-day but could not safely moor till two o'clock. He taxied round the buoys for 15 minutes and eventually had to throw out ropes to some people on the banks of the river and they were caught by Mr. Mills, Registrar of the High Court and a small boy. He will not leave for Delhi to-day as the weather is unfavourable.—A.P.

COBHAM LEAVES FOR ALLAHABAD.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 21.

Mr. Alan Cobham with his two mechanics left for Allahabad at 8.45 this morning.—A. P.

A GANPATI PROCESSION ATTACKED.

NAGPUR DISTURBANCE.

NAGPUR, Sept. 21.

Last night a Ganpati procession led by about 2,000 Mahars headed by Mr. Meshram, a Municipal Councillor was suddenly attacked near a mosque in Guddingudam, a suburb of Nagpur. As a result of stone-throwing the image of Ganpati was broken to pieces and some eight persons were slightly injured. One man was admitted to the Mayo Hospital, but the others, who were injured, were allowed to return to their homes.

The police on the spot kept the situation under control and prevented the trouble from developing into a serious riot. The police are investigating into the matter. There is no great excitement and everything is being carried on normally here. Other Ganpati processions numbering about 125 passed of quietly.—A.P.

The Hon. Mr. F. W. Beyers, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Duncan, Mr. J. S. Marwick, Miss Marwick, Mr. G. Reyburn, Mr. A. C. Fordham, Mr. W. H. Rood, Mr. O. S. Vermooten, Mr. J. R. Hartshorne and Mr. G. S. Bajpai arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Monday last.

THE PROPHET'S TOMB.

IBN SAUD CONTRADICTS REPORTS.

LAHORE, Sept. 21.

Mr. Zafar Ali Khan, President, Punjab Khilafat Committee and editor, "The Zemindar," Lahore, recently sent a telegram to Sultan Ibn Saud stating that propaganda was being organised against the Nedjis and that it was declared that the Sultan proposed to dismantle the green dome over the Prophet's tomb. He added that a categorical denial of the story assuring Mussalmans of the inviolability of the dome of the Holy Tomb was absolutely necessary.

He has received a reply from Sultan Ibn Saud declaring that the rumour regarding the green dome is baseless. The telegram adds:—For safety green dome shall sacrifice own soul all dear life even own children. As long vitality breathes my veins (? no sort) injury can reach the green dome. The same way all graves pious safely guarded by us. Shall have respect protection from injury. Doing so we deem our faith. Declare solemnly making God witness thereof.

RABIGH PORT.

Sultan Ibn Saud has also sent a telegram to his agent authorising him to repudiate emphatically untrue rumours spread regarding Rabigh port being handed over to the British Government. The Sultan says he has never entered or thought of entering into any negotiations with any Foreign Power that would endanger the liberty of the Hedjaz in any way.—A.P.

INDIAN MUSLIM HEDJAZ CONFERENCE

LUCKNOW, Sept. 21.

Preparations for the forthcoming meeting of the Indian Muslim Hedjaz Conference are progressing well. A large gathering of visitors and delegates is expected. At a meeting of the Reception Committee held on Sunday morning at the Mahmudabad Palace various sub-committees gave statements of the progress made in securing accommodation, enlisting volunteers and collecting funds. It was resolved to close the list of the members of the Reception Committee on Thursday and to form a deputation to realize the promised donations.—A.P.

MR. BARODAWALA TO PRESIDE OVER CONFERENCE.

LUCKNOW, Sept. 21.

Mr. Saleybhoy Barodawalla, Sheriff of Bombay will preside over the Muslim Hedjaz Conference here.—A.P.

S. A. DEPUTATION AT POONA

VISITS TO PLACES OF INTEREST.

POONA, Sept. 21.

The members of the South African Parliamentary Deputation, this morning, visited the Poona Agricultural College, where they were received by the Principal and staff and shown round the College and the attached agricultural farms, and saw the students at work. The party was also taken to Hadapsar village, five miles from the town, where they saw the agricultural and co-operative activities of the village. A visit was paid to the Servants of India Society's headquarters where they were most cordially received by the members of the Society and its activities were explained. Later they watched the match in the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament between the Europeans and Hindus and were entertained to a luncheon, at the Poona Gymkhana by Sir Chunilal Mehta, Member, Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay, to which a distinguished party of ladies and gentlemen had been invited including the Governor, Sir Harold and Lady Walker, Sir Dorab and Lady Tata.—A.P.

ENTERTAINMENTS AT POONA.

POONA, Sept. 21.

The South African Deputation paid a visit to the Servants of India Society where they were received by Mr. G. K. Devkhar, Vice-President and other members of the Society. The members of the Deputation were shown round the premises and the library. They seemed to be interested in all they saw. A group photo was taken before they left.

The members of the Deputation were entertained at a Tea Party in the afternoon by Mr. Salebhai Barodawala, Sheriff of Bombay, at the Council Hall. It was a brilliant function attended by a large number of ladies and gentlemen, European and Indians. His Excellency, the Governor and members of the Executive Council, ministers and many Chiefs. The Deputation was next given another party at the Anjuman Islam of Poona. The last function given in their honour was a dinner party at the Government House.

The deputation are leaving to-night at 8.30 by special train for Madras accompanied by Mr. G. S. Bajpai.—A.P.

PROGRAMME AT MADRAS.

MADRAS, Sept. 21.

The South African Delegation will arrive in Madras on Thursday morning from Poona by a special train. Prior to their arrival Viscount Goschen and the party will arrive from Ootacamund in connection with the visit of the Delegation who will be the Governor's guests. After completing their Madras programme the delegation will leave on Friday night for Calcutta.—A.P.

ANGORA TRIAL ENDS.

"MUSTAFA KEMAL QUESTION."

ANNIVERSARY OF TURKISH VICTORY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

STAMBOUL, Aug. 30.

The trial at Angora, as must have been known by this time in India, ended in death penalties for four and ten years' internment for five and the acquittal of the rest.

The Public Prosecutor indicting the accused said that the Committee of Union and Progress after having ruined the country during the war which was undertaken by Turkey by concluding an unequal Treaty of Alliance with Germany and by putting the Turkish Army under the command of the Gerfan General Staff—a sheer negation of Turkish Sovereignty—intrigued against the Nationalist movement Its surviving members who had collected huge sums through profiteering at the expense of the starving population during the dark days of war, returned to Turkey after the General Amnesty and began to work feverishly for the revival of their secret organisation. Javid Bey, (the ex-Finance Minister) Nazim Bey, the 'Father' of the C. U. P., Nail Bey, the Secretary General of the C. U. P., and Hilmi Bey, the ex-Deputy for Ardaan were the leading spirits of the secret organisation which along with the condemned Kara Kemal and Shukri plotted the Smyrna murder. Rouf Bey was privy to their activities, continued the Prosecutor, who ever since the time of his Premiership had been straining every nerve to create an opposition to the Government. "I therefore," concluded the Attorney-General, "demand that Javed, Nazim, Nail and Hilmi be punished under article 57 and Rouf Bey, Hamdi Baha, the veteran member and propagandist of the C. U. P. Ali Ihsan the protagonist of "sufferage based on professions," Wahbi and the other two secretaries of the C. U. P. be dealt with according to Article 58 of the Penal Code and the rest be acquitted."

Article 57 inflicts death sentences or penal servitude for life upon the ringleaders of a conspiracy aiming at a coup d'etat and Article 58 gives internment for life to the accomplices of such plotters.

THE DEFENCE OF THE ACCUSED.

The Tribunal allowed the accused to put up their defence. Javid made a vigorous speech in which he tried to show himself innocent of the war guilt and mismanagement and as a proof quoted his achievement in the field of Finance where he had succeeded in floating loans abroad for Turkey on most favourable terms ever secured by Turkey since the Crimean War. But as to the Smyrna conspiracy he swore his innocence. Other under-trial prisoners simply protested their ignorance of the affair.

The Tribunal, in pronouncing the verdict, stated that the surviving members of the C. U. P. tried their hands at various schemes for recapturing the state power. For example they tried to rally around themselves all those of their members who had previously deserted the C. U. P. and had joined the Popular Party or its Opposition group. Rouf Bey was supporting them then as he supported them in their later efforts. Next they tried to get themselves elected as Deputies on the card of the Popular Party, in which they succeeded on account of Rouf Bey. The Progressive Republican Party was formed by Rouf Bey so that the members of the C. U. P. might work under its cloak. But with the promulgation of the "Maintenance of Order Law," the Opposition was gagged and Kara Kemal along with Javid, Nazim, Nail and Hilmi plotted the Smyrna murder "to liquidate the Mustafa Kemal Question." Therefore the Court condemns Javid, Nazim, Nail and Hilmi to death and Rouf Bey, Rahmi, (ex-rali of Smyrna) Wahbi and two others of the Secretaries of the C. U. P. to ten years of internment, and acquits th erest." The death sentences were executed the following night at 12-0.

ANNIVERSARY OF TURKISH VICTORY.

This day four years ago began the successful Turkish offensive against the Greeks which hurled them into the Sea brought into existence a free Turkey. This offensive was planned under the personal care and directions of the Ghazi Pasha, the then Com-in-Chief, by Marshal Feyzi Pasha, the Head of the Turkish General Staff and hence is known here under the name of "the Action of the Com-in-Chief." The Ghazi before launching the offensive had said that he would smash the "invulenrable" Greek lines at Afiun Kara Hissar in six days. And indeed, he did it in 5 days. To-day Turkey is rejoicing at the memory of this victory. But she is not neglectful of the future. Equipping the country with an effective air force is its chief concern. The Aviation Society has bought many new aeroplanes. 50 of which flew over Stamboul the day before to the joy of the sympathisers of Turkey and the East.

EXCELLENT HINT TO STOMACH SUFFERERS

To those who suffer from acid caused stomach disorders, (such as indigestion, wind, heartburn, gastritis or other similar ailment, here's an excellent way—in fact, the only way—to get rid of the trouble quickly, easily, and at a very little cost. Go to your nearest chemist and get a package of 'Bisurated' Magnesia, either powder or tablet form. This amazing remedy removes the cause of your stomach trouble by neutralising acidity and preventing food fermentation, which are the chief sources of all digestive ills. Nothing could be more logical than this, and, because 'Bisurated' Magnesia is the common-sense remedy for acid conditions of the stomach, doctors recommend it and many hospitals use it. 'Bisurated' Magnesia is the one remedy which you can rely upon to give quick and sure relief, no matter how severe the trouble or how long it has lasted.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

WHY MR. VALLABHBHAI PATEL RESIGNED.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 21.

The Vallabhbhai Patel, President, of the Ahmedabad Municipality in tendering resignation of his office has addressed the following letter to the Councillors. The resignation will come up for discussion before the special meeting of the general board tomorrow evening. The resignation has caused great sensation in the city. He states:—

"Feeling convinced that by remaining as the President of the Municipality, I can no longer serve the interest of the city. I regret I have to tender my resignation as the President of the Municipality. In doing so I think, I owe it to you as well as to the people of the city that I should briefly state my reasons.

AIM AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

In accepting the high honour, my desire was with the help of my colleagues to make the administration of this important municipality as efficient as possible and I think that a fair measure of success can be claimed for administration during the first two years of its career. Even the hostile critics expressed their admiration for the efficiency of several schemes of importance pending for disposal since many years were pushed forward with vigour. It is therefore to be regretted that after establishing a reputation of its own the administration since the appointment of the present Executive Committee five months ago has been and is being thoroughly disorganised and demoralized. Parties there are and there will be in all democratic institutions. But the sole aim of such parties in the local bodies must be healthy rivalry of each trying to surpass other in aiming at civic good. The internal quarrels of the Managing Committee during the first quarter and the consequent deadlock resulting in heavy arrears of work are too well-known to need mention. To stop this accumulation a large portion of their legitimate work had to be taken away from them and two separate committees were formed for disposal of their work and yet again to-day in the middle of the second quarter arrears of work in this committee are nearly the same. Exposures in the Board by way of interpellations and other manner of inexcusable delay in the disposal of certain matters have had no effect on this Committee. The first chairman who was alleged to be responsible for this state of things resigned and R. B. Girdharlal was appointed to the post in spite of warnings that he would not be able to shoulder the responsibility. He too resigned as expected. It is not small discredit to have to elect three chairmen, one after another of the main executive committee within a short period of four months. The administration was bound to suffer.

SANITARY COMMITTEE.

About the Sanitary Committee the less said the better. Since the appointment of this Committee the Health Department has been thoroughly disorganised. I had on one occasion to warn the Board that mishandling of the question of the refuse removal by this Committee would lead the Municipality into serious trouble and that if this state of things did not improve I would have no alternative but to resign. Since then a separate committee has been appointed over their head and that Committee is trying hard to grapple with the bad legacy Several months have elapsed since the meat market and the vegetable market bye-laws have been submitted to the Sanitary Committee. The Committee has not yet realised the loss resulting from delay in dealing with the question of the appointment of the drainage works' assistant engineer since several months and although they have been informed in the board that the work suffers in consequence of their inaction Contractors for materials and for important works are not sanctioned in due time and the progress is hampered alround. I do not wish at this stage to enter into further ugly details.

A PAINFUL DUTY

Attempts have been made in certain quarters from time to time to undermine the authority of the chair which has resulted in demoralizing the service by encouraging the spirit of indiscipline and irresponsibility. The statement made by me in reply to interpellations put by Mr. Goverdhanbhai I Patel is already before the public and need not be repeated here. I have tried hard to preven tthe derailment of administration but things are fast moving from bad to worse. The complaints of the people are not attended to for days and months. It is impossible for me to be a party to the working of such a state of affairs, much more to be responsible for it especially at a time when we have secured considerable freedom from official interference. I assure you, gentlemen, that it much pains me to place these facts before you but I think I would be committing a grave breach of trust if I withheld them from you and the public of Ahmedabad."

SOUTH AFRICAN DELEGATION.

Courtesy: "Natal Advertiser".
The photo shows:—
Top Row (left to right): Mr. George Reyburn, M.L.A., Mr. Patrick Duncan, M.L.A., Mr. W.H. Rood, M.L.A.
Bottom Row: Mr. O.S. Vermooten, M.L.A., the Hon. F.W. Beyers, Minister for Mines, Mr. H.C. Fordham, M.L.A., and Mr. J.S. Marwick, M.L.A.

TANGANYIKA MANDATE

BRITISH SETTLERS' HOPES

(From Our Correspondent)

MOMBASA,

At the East African Dinner in London in the beginning of June last Mr. Amery made a statement to the effect that Tanganyika Territory shall remain a British Territory. Later on, on about 24th June he declared that he desired to make it more clear that Britain meant to fulfill in letter as well as in the spirit her obligations to the League of Nations with regard to the Mandate under which certain obligations with regard to that Territory had been voluntarily assumed. Britain held it as a Territory open to the World, with no prepossessions and no discriminations. Former enemies like former Allies were free to trade and free to settle in what was once a German Colony, but as regards the permanence of Britain's possession in Tanganyika or in other territory held and administered he stood by what he had said (i.e. the ultimate possession to remain in the hands of Britain).

REASONING OF THE STANDARD 15.

The East African "Standard", commenting upon the statements made regarding Tanganyika wrote: "According to that account he, (Mr. Amery) defined the term mandate", in order to dispell misconceptions that British tenure in Tanganyika Territory was temporary. He said that our obligation was to observe rules of conduct that might differ in degree but cannot differ in time from the obligations we have equally undertaken internationally with regard to Kenya and Uganda. If that means anything at all—and it is unnecessarily vague and indefinite—it is that in the course of time, but by another and less direct route, Tanganyika Territory will become quite definitely as permanent and complete a portion of the Empire, as the Protectorate of Uganda and the Crown Colony of Kenya. Further it says: "Now we know the attitude of the Colonial Office towards Tanganyika. In so far as any British Government can bind itself Tanganyika Territory is to be regarded as British possession. When the mandate ceases to operate or Geneva ceases to function as a controlling authority, Tanganyika will be incorporated in the Empire. But in the meantime there is nothing to prevent any class of alien ex-enemy or ally from settling and trading in Tanganyika."

"STRICTLY BRITISH SETTLEMENT."

Afraid of enemy settlement in Tanganyika Territory the Editor of the paper advocates the reservation of Highlands in that Territory for British Settlers. We find in the editorial columns: "It is probably true to say that there is no restriction in Kenya but the Kenya Highlands have already been occupied by a strong British Settlement while the Tanganyika areas are still available. Reports indicate that the ex-enemy alliens who had previous knowledge of Tanganyika are coming back in increasing numbers and there seems no reason to doubt that when the line of Railway is decided and the self-imposed restriction is removed Sir Donald Cameron (the Governor of Tanganyika) will open the Southern Highlands of Tanganyika on the instructions of the Colonial Office and Tanganyika will "become open to the world" in a sense unfortunate for the predominance of the British Character, of the East African Settlement for which the other European Communities in the adjacent territories had hoped."

POSITION OF INDIANS.

We do not know what the position of the Indians will be there. Much less we could say about the natives of the land. Still, however, we could guess the position from the things that we have seen and heard happening in that Territory. It is not long before that Indians had to struggle against the Tanganyika Government to shake off some taxes with the result that they had to suffer bodily as well as economically (by observing a long "hartal") and without any gain of any kind of redress. As regards the "Natives" one could say with certainty that their fate will be forged on the same anvil and in the same furnace as that of their brotheren in South Africa and Kenya.

NEW OUTLOOK IN MEDICINE

(Continued from page 6.)

Health section possible. The Board also contributes towards the international exchange of public health personnel. "The programme for international interchanges was started in 1922, and up to November, 1925, 388 health officials from 48 different countries had participated. These interchanges consist of courses of travel studies lasting about seven weeks and include lectures by the technical experts and responsible health officials of the countries visited, and also inspection trips. They are held in widely separated parts of the world and are attended by representatives from many countries."

Relief ond Control of Disease.

As has been said before, the International Health Board succeeded the Rockfeller Sanitary Commission for the eradication of hookworm disease. Although the activities of the Board have expanded enormously it has never ceased to co-operate with Governments in the control of hookworm disease. It has, moreover, included control of Malaria and Yellow Fever in its programme of work. It has been co-operating since 1911 with 69 States and countries in hookworm control at an expense of $5,000,000. The Board has maintained a hookworm centre in India (southern) since 1920. The control of yellow fever, a fell disease spread by mosquito, has been a brilliant achievement of preventive medicine and of the Board. Central and South America were the principal endemic centres of the disease, but it was feared that the opening of the Panama Canal might carry the disease to the Orient. But intensive control work has already banished the disease from the endemic centres in Western Hemisphere. World-wide demonstrations in methods of controlling malaria have been given by the Board and research to find still more efficient and cheaper methods subsidized.

Government Negligence.

Two important points must have been noticed. The Rockfeller Foundation recognised long ago the necessity, if preventive work of an international character was to be effective, of facilities of instruction and training in medicine that could go beyond the prevalent training based merely on purely vocational basis. It values, above all, the necessity of genuine research. The Foundation insists, therefore, first, that the workers who could assume leadership in public health work should be recruited from "only candidates of exceptional promise", and second, that the candidates so chosen must be assured on the completion of their studies "positions in Governmental or institutional service." It is clear that the Rockfeller Foundation expects the Governments of the different countries eager to improve its public health to take the initiative in demanding the facilities it offers in training and similar work. The assistance already rendered to different nations by the Foundation may be easily realised from the facts and the figures, some of them mentioned above, published in its publications. The assistance offered to other nations would have been offered to India long ago, but for the apathy or rather the negligence shown by those who govern her.

The Rockfeller Foundation offers, as can be seen from some of the information given above, enormous facilities in training and research in medicine. I shall attempt in a future article to show how India has been prevented from benefitting by the generous assistance of an institution that has been truly international in its working and achievements.

MR. BAPTISTA & MR. DUMASIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is now commonly said, that Mr. Dumasia is claiming Mr. Baptista as his best friend and supporter in the coming Assembly Election! This, we Nationalists, can scarcely believe. For, we know, how Mr. Baptista has depicted Mr. Dumasia as pigmy, as early as 1920-21, and how the politics and profession of theirs are wide as poles asunder. How can a staunch Nationalit like Mr. Baptista lend his support to an ultra-loyalist like Mr. Dumasia, and leave out his party Chief Jaykar in the cold?—Yours, etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

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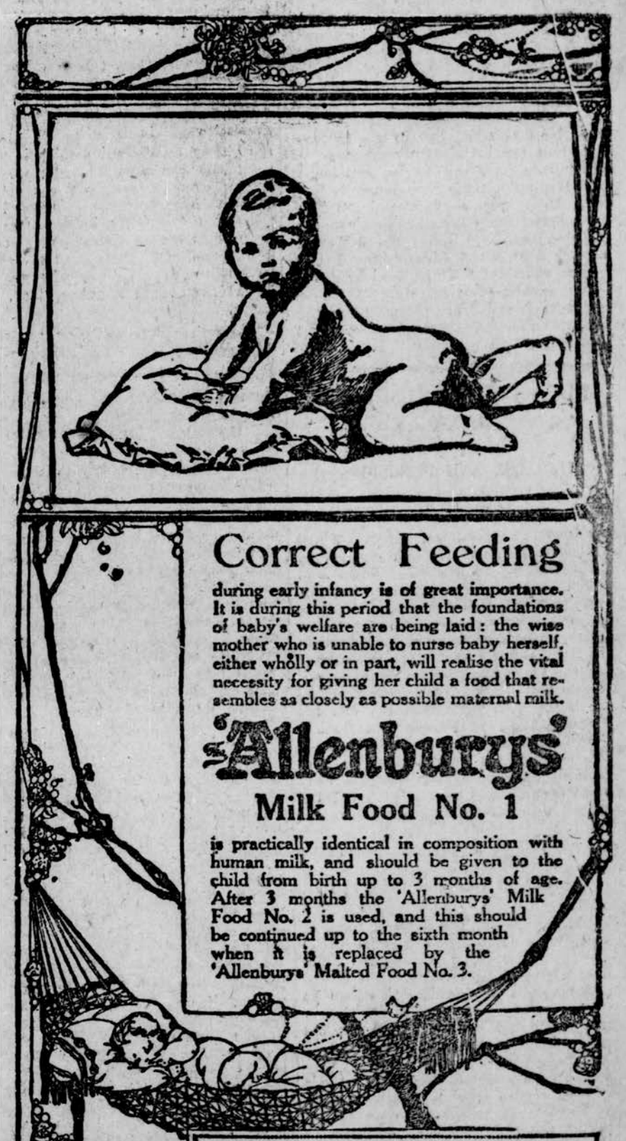

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INDUSTRY AND FINANCE.

OIL EXTRACTION FROM SEED OR CAKE

BY W.. D. KORDE, PH.D.)

Oil can be obtained from the seed either by pressing it out or by allowing it to dissolve in some suitable solvent and then separating it from the solvent liquid. On Indian ghanee, Rotary ghanee, Hydraune price and screw expeller etc. are all of the first kind. It has been found out, that no kind of press, will ever liberate all the oil from the seed, since the cake will retain a good portion of it, whatever pressure it is subjected to. In the year 1856 Deiss, a French Scientist patented a process by which he could extract almost the whole of the oil. The efficient and thorough extraction by his process gave it a good lead, and though some minor defects prevented its being universal till recently it is now becoming more and more favoured; as the defects have been completely remedied. Even the last traces of the Solvent, which were a serious set back for the process benig adopted for edible oils, can now be completely removed. The writer, however, as a supplement to his article on "Oil cake and its importance as a manure" which appeared in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" dated 18th August leals with this extraction problem mainly with the critiation of the residue oil from the oil cake containing on an average about 12 p.c. of oil in view.

EXTRACTION OF OIL FROM GHANEL-CAKE.

As pointed out there, the preliminary necessity of the cake's finding use as a manure is that it should be devoid of most of the oil. The oil so extracted should cover a good deal of the cost of the oil-cake and to some extent that of the extraction process as well, so that the residue cake-meal can be sold sufficiently cheap to be used as a manure. The extraction process is likely to help us a great deal. A brief information of this process will, the writer hopes be of some service to those who are interested in the process.

SOLVENTS PROPOSED.

The ideal solvent for the extraction process should have the following characterestics:—

It should (i) be neither inflammable nor explosive, (ii) evaporate lightly and leave no smell (iii) be a homogenous compound that will undergo no change by evaporation and condensation. (iv) dissolve only the oil and no other ingradients of the seed, (v) not give poisonous vapours, (vi) not react with oil, fat or the residue (vii) remain fluid even under the ice-point, and (viii) not be too costly. A solvent to fulfil all the 8 conditions is yet to be discovered but in its absence. others that can satisfy the maximum of requirements have got to be considered. The following solvents have generally been proposed:—1 carbon bisulphide, 2 Benzine (Petroleum ether, legroin, canadol; Gasolene; Rigollene) 3 Benzol· 4 Aethylether; 5 Acetone; 6 Chloroform; 7 Carbontetra chloride; 8 Sulphurous acid and 9 liquid carbon—dioxide, etc. Out of these Nos. 1 and 2 are the most common ones; with 3 and 7 following close. No.7 is the best of all as it is non-inflammable, non- explosive, has a lower specific heat and a lower co-efficient of the latent heat of evaporation (which mean less amount of energy-cousumption) and above all; it extracts very pure oils. It has however two weak points (a) it attacks iron and thus necessitates costlier vessels and (b) it is considerably more costly. With improved methods of manufacture, it is expected to play a great role in the oil-industry of the future. The remaining 5 are out of consideration for any commercial proposition as an oil-solvent.

MAIN OPERATIONS.

The process of extraction falls into four main operations viz:—

I Dissolving of the oil in the solvent. It Separation of the solution (Solvent and oil) from the solid residue (the cake-meal) III Separation of the solution into Solvent and oil and IV complete freeing of the solid residue from the solvent after the extraction is finished.

The methods and arrangements of working, in the various systems under operation, differ from one another in certain respects, though the main idea underlying them all is the same. These differences consist in (a) working at higher temperatures, (b) at average temperatures, using the solvent (c) in the fluid or (d) in the gaseous state; working at (e) normal or (f) at higher or (g) at lower pressures, and directing the current of the solvent from (h) top to bottom or from (i) bottom to top, and so on.

VARIOUS PROCESSES.

And finally the extraction plants themselves fall into the three main groups. viz.

1. Those in which fresh material is treated till all the oil is extracted away (Drag plant).

2. Those in which more than one extracting vessels are arranged according to the counter current principle (Plant with systematic enrichment).

3. Those which are continuous, and in which feeding of the fresh material takes place at one end, and the extracted cake-residue is thrown out at the other end, (continuous extraction plant).

OBJECTIONS RAISED.

In passing, it might be said that it is often pointed out that, the extraction-profess is unsuitable to the Indian condition owing to the high temperature for the most part of the year. The writer however is unable to accept the statement, and maintains that, the question of temperature is not a sufficient ground that, the process should be condemned. If sufficient water is available for circulation in the condensers, the loss of the solvent (which is the main objection) can be controlled more or less. Again, working during the cool-nights seems to have been overlooked by these critics. On even the hottest summer day in India, the temperature at night is sufficiently cool and steady, and the plant can be easily and safely worked from 6 p.m. to 10 a.m. next morning, i.e., full 16 hours.

The writer is even informed, that the cake-meal and the extracted-oil will both fetch good prices and will find a sure market, that suitable solvent can be regularly had if arrangements are made, and that the first raw material namely oil-cake with average 12 p.c. residue oil, is available in any amount.

BENEFITS TO BE DERIVED.

On an average, the various oil-bearing seeds contain about 40 p.c. of oil out of which the presses yield us only 25-28 p.c. which means we get only about 60 p.c. of the total available oil that nature gives us, and wantonly lose about 40 p.c. This loss would total up to some millions of tons of oil per year and if recovered by means of the extraction process, would not merely be a great national gain, it would further help a number of other industries such as soap and candle making, and others, which require cheap-grade oils as the primary raw material, and without which they are unable to stand the competition with the West, and must be uneconomic in the long run—a fact which unfortunately is come across too often.

PROPOSED EXPORT DUTY ON COTTON

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE'S OPPOSITION

On behalf of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay, a note has been submitted to the Indian (Cotton Textile) Tariff Board in which the views of the Committee on the question of an export-duty on cotton are set forth at length. The note says:—

With reference to question 116.

"Are you in favour of an export duty on cotton? If so, at what figure would you place it? To what extent do you consider such a duty would affect (a) the income of cotton growers, (b) the area under cotton, (c) the price of cotton in India, (d) the price of Indian cotton in overseas markets?"

the Indian Central Cotton Committee, in pursuance of its policy to protect the interest of the Indian cotton grower records its definite opposition to any proposal for an export duty on cotton. This opposition is based upon two main reasons. Firstly, the Committee believe that such a duty would eventually be paid by the producer and would accordingly reduce the price which the grower receives for his produce. Secondly, the imposition of an export duty on cotton would, in the opinion of the Committee, tend to restrict and discourage introduction, especially of the superior and finer qualities if Indian cotton which the Committee has devoted much time ant money to encourage. All economists agree that an export duty on raw material, especially in such countries where production is not sufficiently monopolised to enable world prices to be controlled, is bound to fall wholly, or in large part, on the producer. The opinion of the Indian Fiscal Commission of 1921-22 is stated in paragraph 180, page 106 of their Report:—

"We consider that an export duty on cotton would fall on the cotton producer in India and would have the effect of discouraging the production of cotton."

In this view, the Indian Central Cotton Committee agrees and opposes strongly any such Tariff as being very definitely contrary to the interests of the Indian cotton growers.

COTTON CESS.

The chief opposition to the Indian cotton cess was based on the assumption that the cess, amounting to two to 4 annas per bale consumed in or exported from India, would prove an additional burden on the cotton grower on whom payment would ultimately fall. This opposition was overcome by the realisation that the objects for which the cess was being levied would result in considerable benefit to the cotton grower and that, even if he did have to bear his share of the tax, he would, in the long run, be a considerable gainer. That this has proved true is beyond dispute and, to take only a single instance, the working of the Cotton Transport Act in Gujarat has put many lacs of rupees into the pockets of the cotton growers in the protected areas.

No such argument can be advanced in favour of an export duty, which is chiefly retalintory in its nature and which can in no way be shown to have an ultimate effect to the benefit of the producer, while such duty may give some measure of protection to the mill industry, it would adversely affect the cotton grower—usually a poor man—to a serious extent.

The Indian Central Cotton Committee have always considered hat, in the interests of the cotton industry of India, an improvement in the economii position of the cotton grower is an imperative necessity. The general ignorance of the cultivators, the facilities for finance in the villages, the systems of marketing kapas, and the undue importance of middlemen, are all factors which redpie considerably the price which the grower ultimately receives for his produce. The Committee have been investigating these matters with the object of ensuring fairer treatment for the cotton grower and of obtaining for him a more equable share of value of his cotton crop.

The Indian Central Cotton Committee, therefore, must record its opposition to any proposal such as the imposition of an export duty on cotton, which is antagonistic to its policy and which, in the opinion of the Committee, will result in additional hardship to the Indian cotton growers.

COTTON PRODUCTION IN INDIA.

India is quantitatively the second cotton-producing country in the world but her production of the various staples is badly balanced. The future development of cotton growing in India depends upon the possibility of obtaining an increase in the profits obtainable from cotton production. This can best be done by increased production of that type of cotton which is most desired by the world's spinners and which will therefore, fetch the highest prices in the world's markets. The cotton spinning and weaving industries of the world have developed mainly on the basis of a type of cotton with a staple of not less than 7/8th of an inch. The Indian cotton crop consists of about 70 per cent. of cotton below this figure of staple length and only 30 per cent. above. Owing to the ravages of the boll weevil in America—for which no real remedy has yet been found—there is a constant insecurity about the supply of staple cotton from that country. This, combined with the fact that America is using more and more of her cotton in her own mills, makes it essential that the production of staple cotton in India should be considerably augmented in the interests of the Indian cotton growers and also for the benefit of Indian mills which occasoinally have to import American and Egyptian Cottons. The statement appended shows the progress which has been made since 1915 in cotton-growing in India, by varieties and staple length. In 1926 the percentage increase of the short staple cotton crop over 1915 is 29.8. The figures for the medium long staple crop indicate that, in the same period 1915-1926 the production of long staple cotton has increased by 84.8 per cent. or nearly doubled. Still, however, it must be noted that about 65 per cent. of the total Indian crop consists of cotton with a staple under 7/8 inch. The Committee believed that one of the first effects of an export duty on cotton in India would be to check seriously the development of cotton cultivation in the country.

In the case of the short-stapled crop which forms the bulk of India's cotton production, and for which there will always be a demand for spinning coarse cloth which the poorer classes of the population can afford to buy, an export duty will undoubtedly have to be borne by the growers and will consequently have the effect of discouraging production. The production of medium and long staple cotton in India would similarly be adversely affected by the imposition of a cotton export duty.

The Indian Central Cotton Committee are of opinion that the result of the proposed duty would be to discourage the cultivation of all types of cotton in India by reducing still further the growers' share of the value of the crop. This would be most harmful to the best interests of the Indian cotton industry and would limit considerably the potential value of the Committee's work in the direction of obtaining a higher profit for the Indian grower by increased yield per acre, by better price and wider marketing facilities and by the extension of the cultivation of more profitable varieties of cotton.

PRESIDENT OF LONDON CHAMBER

Photo by:—R. Venkoba Rao, Srirangam.

SIR STEPHEN DEMETRIADI.
of Messrs. Ralli Bros., who has been appointed President of the London Chamber of Commerce.

SCIENTIFIC METHODS IN INDUSTRY

AN INTERESTING DISCUSSION

The last number of "Industrial and Labour Information," the weekly publication of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations, gives an account of the first meeting of the Council of the "International Association for the Study and Improvement of Human Relations and Conditions in Industry." The meeting was held in Switzerland. The following eleven countries took part: Austria; Denmark; France; Germany; Great Britain; Holland; Hungary; Italy; Sweden; Switzerland; and the United States of America.

A general discussion took place on the subject of the development of scientific methods in industry. The subject was introduced by Lillian M. Gilbreth, Consulting Engineer of New Jersey, U.A.S..

It was pointed out that there is room in industry for engineers, economists, physiologists, psychologists, psychiatrists, biologists and other specialists in the human sciences. All are engaged in dealing with various aspects of the same problem, and their co-ordination is a vital necessity in the application of scientific methods to industry.

Attention was called to the fact that scientific methods were being extended to new fields. In addition to their application to methods of production, sales, office work and all other branches of industry, scientific methods were being introduced into hospitals, schools, prisons and even the home.

Special emphasis was laid on the need for co-operation on the part of the worker, whatever the task might be. Where this happened, there need be no fear as to results. It was argued that the main task of the Association might well be to investigate at first hand and report on existing conditions in industry so far as the human element is concerned, and to explain the changes that are taking place, their advantages and their disadvantages.

The following resolutions were adopted:—

'Scientific Management' is only really 'scientific' in so far as it takes every industrial factor into consideration, emphasis being placed on the human factor.

It is an essential duty of industry to eliminate all unnecessary fatigue.

Industrial welfare work should always go hand in hand with factory legislation and inspection, the establishing and maintaining of good working conditions being a first charge on industry.

PLEA FOR A RESERVE BANK

ITS AIMS AND FUNCTIONS

(From a Correspondent.)

The Currency Commission Report has now had time to be circulated and digested by those interested. The merits or demerits of the 1/4 or 1/6 rupee have been so thoroughly ventilated and argued that little good purpose would be served by repetition. As first storm over exchange issue has now spent itself the main structure recommended by the Commission is coming in for critical examination. Controversy for the time seems mostly to range round the case for and against the establishment of a Reserve Bank. The functions, aims and duties of an efficiently conducted reserve Bank are so imperfectly understood that perhaps a brief examination of the subject might assist the unbiassed to make up their minds as to whether:

(a) The control of currency and credit should be in the hands of one authority and the domination of the India Office at least restricted.

(b) If so, whether the Imperial Bank of India could, without drastic curtailment of its present activities, undertake the functions of a true Reserve Bank.

(c) Whether a new Institution should be created as recommended vy the Commission.

Firstly it would be well to set out the generally accepted functions of a Reserve Bank. These are:—

(1) To print and control the country's Note Issue and to regulate credit.

(2) To be sole banker for Government, having all Government balances lodged with it free of interest.

To carry out all Government exchange and remittances opertaions, and to manage the Public Debt.

(3) To be a bankers' bank.

(4) To fix the Bank rate and to offer approved rediscount facilities to other Banks for trade requirements.

The foregoing are—broadly—the duties usually allotted to Reserve Banks throughout the world—the details of the classes of business they should or should not undertake vary in different countries.

COMPETITION UNDESIRABLE.

Generally speaking a Reserve Bank should not compete for profit with the trading banks because:—

(1) It holds by Statute other Bank monies and it is therefore neither right nor desirable that it should engage in competition for profit with them and possibly using their money for the purpose.

(2) If it is a considerable user of credit for profit, it will, and rightly so, labour under the suspicion of, in times of stress, using its powers of expansion of the currency, to first satisfy its own needs and "devil take the hindmost."

In explanation of the preceding it is extremely desirable that the friendliest relationship should exist between the Reserve Bank and other Banks and that they should look upon the Reserve Bank as what its name implies, a bulwark in times of stringency and panic. A strong Reserve Bank whose object is the good of the whole community would be of inestimable benefit in a country such as India where suspicion and mistrust are inherently rampant and have in the past led to serious attacks and runs on reputable soundly managed institutions. Very few banks, however strong and solvent, whose chief interest is their shaeholders, can stand a prolonged run unaided. Panic, and particularly financial panic, is a terrible unreasoning thing but its effect would be minimised if a strong Reserve Bank were in existence. Although for the reasons given a Reserve Bank should *not compete* with other Banks, still as the guardian of the interests of the whole community it should not be *debarred* from doing general business. In exceptional circumstances, such as exploitation of the public by any combination or a flouting of its official rate by institutions whose chief interest is profit for shareholders, the Reserve Bank should retain the power temporarily to go into the market until normality is restored, but it is well to repeat that competition should not be its policy provided adequate and fair service is given the community by the other Banks.

A Reserve Bank should not use its funds for capital purposes but a primary duty is to grant short-term self-liquidating seasonal expansion for the purpose of marketing the primary products of the country in preference to rendering assistance to Banks which might be overtrading in other more profitable avenues but which are of less general interest than the major one of crop realisation.

It is the duty of a Reserve Bank to regulate credit, and this is effected through its Bank Rate and by the sale or purchase of securities. Regulation means that its note is at parity with, and of equal purchasing power internally and externally to the gold it represents and which it is in substitution for. Too little credit is just as harmful as too much credit. Insufficiency lowers prices, and conversely a surfeit automatically raises prices. As an instance, if an English sovereign will buy more goods in a foreign country than a £ note will buy similar goods in England, then gold will leave England and the note will be depreciated. Therefore intelligent regulation of credit is essential to a sound currency system.

BANKERS' BANK.

Here it might be well to explain the term Bankers' Bank. It is a bank where all other institutions of the country carrying on the business of banking keep accounts and are required by Statute to deposit free of interest a stipulated percentage of their time and call liabilities. A Bankers' Bank is the clearing house for all exchange settlements and it is its duty to keep a watchful eye on the position of other banks and to stand behind them in times of stringency and stress.

Perhaps no further elaboration is necessary to answer query (a) in the affirmative, viz., that the control of currency and credit should be under one authority and I might add that authority should emphatically not be Government.

Politicians are fleeting, but continuity of sound currency policy is essential to the well-being of any country and must not be disrupted by a change of political views or by the accession to power of any party or section.

As regards queries (b) and (c) it seems clear that if the Imperial Bank is to function as a Reserve Bank in the accepted sense of the term—and it is extremely unlikely that Government will hand over the control of currency to any but a properly constituted reserve bank—it will have to so shed its commercial activities as to render it useless for the purpose for which it was created, viz., the spreading of facilities to the masses so that the banking habit would be inculcated in them and their highly undesirble proclivity for hoarding dispelled. But even if the Imperial Bank were willing to be so shorn, it would find it a matter of extreme difficulty to shed its commercial business and certainly not without inflicting grave hardship on several sections of the community.

It therefore appears certain that a new creation is the solo solution to the present anomalous position. It would be disastrous to India if the Imperial Bank were to curtail or even fail to extend its branches. Far better would it be if its present restricted charter were amended to permit it to engage in exchange operations and any other general banking business it might consider desirable. With a sympathetic agreement and cooperation between a newly created Reserve Bank and the Imperial Bank—and this should be capable of ready solution—there is no reason why the Imperial Bank's operations and profits should not grow to the complete satisfaction of India and the Bank's shareholders.

PETITION WRITERS AT ADEN

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As the Legal Practitioners Act 1879 is not applicable to Aden, no lawyers can exist in the place. But here are petition-writers who though not allowed to represent litigants in civil cases are permitted to defend accused persons when asked to do so. All works of a legal nature for the litigating public are prepared by these petition-writers from immemorial time, only few cases in which plaints and appeals drafted by lawyers in Bombay are excepted. I could find no instance, as far as I recollect, in which works of a like nature prepared by petition-writers in this place are rejected by the Court as being in contravention of the law.

There are many petition-writers who earn their bread by petition writing, but the recent rules framed by the Political Resident and the District Judge Aden (page 1402 of the Bombay Government Gazette 1926) have reduced the number of petition-writers to a very few. Now the licensed petition-writers are limited to eleven for the Crater Division, four for the Steamer Point, and four for Sheikh Othman. Persons not holding the requisite licenses are not allowed to do the work for the litigating public, with the result that those who used to earn their livelihood by these means have been put out of gear. As the Arab says, "Madoos el Batan" meaning Stomach-trodden, or, in other words, be deprived of livelihood. Instructions have also been given to the licensed petition-writers not to write for a person not belonging to his assigned locality, though there is no such rules in the petition-writers rules.

Literate litigants who conduct or prosecute their cases are prevented from submitting to the Court, petitions written by themselves, but are told to get them written by a licensed petition-writer. This, of course, is peculiar and a novel procedure unparalleled in the history of legislation. No such rule, is, however, traceable in the rules under reference.

I wonder if there is any Statute law which authorises the Political Resident and the District Judge Aden, to make rigid rules for petition-writers, with fixed scales of fees that beggars a description at the hands of the writer. These rules are based on the rules framed by the High Court of Bombay under Section 41A of the Bombay Civil Courts Act 1869 for qualified pleaders and their clerks whom the rules require to attend the Court daily and who are not permitted to absent themselves without formal leave. Will the legal world be so kind as to enlighten the Aden public what sort of petition or appeal or rejoinder can a petition-writer draft for a meagre sum of annas three to eight? Does the Judicial Department imagine that any qualified man or a man well versed in the technicalities of the law would take up the pen and blacken a virgin foolscap for the sake of a few annas? The rules are apparently made to get rid of those who can actually guide the public and Law Courts by studied work in legal profession.

I do not consider persons not holding license are debarred from doing the work. But the question is whether a litigant or his representative versed in English and able to prosecute or defend his case is debarred from submitting to the Court his own written statement, drafted by himself, with or without the help of law Books. If so under what law the impediments lies? In other words whether the rules have been issued under some enactment, and if not, are these rules have the force of law?

It will not be out of place to mention that the High Court of Bombay (Mr. Justice Fawcett and Mr. Justice Madgaukar) have recently held that Circulars issued by the High Court are not on the same footing as rules which are passed in accordance with the prescribed procedure in part X of the Civil Procedure Code. Unless a circular passed under some enactment which gives it the force of law "the mere fact that it is issued under the authority of the High Court is not sufficient to give it the force of law."

I would therefore be highly obliged if you or any of your readers will kindly point out to me if my opinion of these petition-writers Rules are incorrect.—Yours, etc.

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"THE POSTMAN & THE PUBLIC"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of the 16th instant a correspondent very pertinently describes the miserable lot of the postman. It is quite true that the pay given to him is quite low compared to his duties and responsibilities. The responsibility in regard to the delivery of money orders and registered letters in Bombay is very troublesome. It is very difficult to identify people, and there are besides certain persons who are out for cheating the postman. If thus the delivery is given to the wrong person, the whole of the money is recovered from the postman. If on the other hand, delivery is delayed for the purpose of making inquiries, then also complaints are made. Many such cases have happened in Bombay and the postman has to exercise his judgment on every occasion especially when the money order or registered letter or parcel has to be delivered in a business centre.

But apart from these responsibilities, the conditions of service are very onerous. For example, in the case of the postman the leave reserve is very little. His house-rent allowance again is stopped when he is on leave, though he is required to keep his quarters in his possession to avoid the difficulty of procuring the same on return. The postman has to work on a Sunday also. There is no provident fund system, as the pension system is useless as very few postmen live to earn the pension, because of the great physical labour involved in their duties. There are many other conditions peculiar to the postman's service which need not be mentioned here.

Considering, therefore, his duties, his responsibilities, and these conditions of service, the postman deserves a much higher salary than what he gets now. But Government treats him in a very unjust manner. After the Postal Enquiry Committee reported, the postman's starting pay and the clerk's starting pay were fixed at Rs. 27 and Rs. 50 respectively according to the recommendations of the Committee. The clerk's pay has since been thrice revised, but the postman's pay has not been revised at all. What an unjustice to the postman! Are we to say that this is a just Government? Government is only exploiting the postman's labour, by taking advantage of his weakness.—Yours, etc.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

MUSLIMS IN CHINA

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am giving the benefit of my experience to my confreres in India with a confidence that they will stretch out a helping hand to their brethren in China. Do not let, however, the word 'help' frighten the readers, in thinking that they require their financial help, but what is actually required is their moral help, for which all people crave. There is an organisation in Shanghai, known as "The Muslim Literary Society," of which Haji Hilaluddin Saheb is the Secretary. This organisation has been doing propaganda work, amongst the Muslims in China, and has recently started a journal called "The China Muslim," published monthly, by them, at 8 Tsin Chong Lee Fong Pan Road, Shanghai, which they are sending to various public bodies in China, and also to the different Divines in China.

They have also undertaken the translation of the Qoran Shareef, in the Chinese language, which has been a long-felt want, since there has been no translation of this upto the present, although Islam has been playing her role in China, for the past nine hundred years. I had the honour of attending Jumma Prayers, conducted by Haji Hilaluddin Saheb, and it was a most impressive service, carried on most solemnly. I also had the honour of attending a meeting of the Society, and it was very interesting to see half a dozen Muslim Divines, seated around a table, with various Arabic books, culling extracts for the proposed translation of the Quran Shareef. The Secretary informed me that they were anxious to get into touch with Muslim India, and would welcome articles in English, or Arabic, relating to Muslim thought, which they will translate into Chinese, and insert into their journals, and were likewise willing to send articles in English, or Arabic, for people here who were desirous of inserting the same in their Indian papers. I have copies of their journal with me, and although it is Greek to the ordinary Indian, still if any one desires to subscribe to a good cause, he might subscribe to this, the fees of which is Dol. 2 (Rs. 3), per year, postage paid. In this connection I may mention that funds for this good work, is being borne by Mr. J. C. Ma, a Muslim, who also lives in the same premises, and who has dedicated the building, which is utilised by the Society. This gentleman is a Jade Jeweller, and he is devoting half his profit to the cause and due to this, the Society is able to carry out its work. I shall at some future date give further details of my meeting with Muslims in Canton and Hongkong.—Yours, etc.

BADRUDDIN KHAN.
11, Tiljala Road,
Calcutta.

The following had the honour of being invited to dine at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Monday, the 20th September :—The Hon. Sir Chunilal and Lady Mehta, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Cowasji Jehangir, the Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu, the Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, the Hon. Mr. A. M. K. Dehlavi, Sir Dinsahw and Lady Petit, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hatch, Mr. R. M. Chinoy and Mr. S. K. Barodawalla.

The Governor of Bombay lunched with the Committee of the Poona Gymkhana Club and the Quadrangular Cricket Teams at the Poona Gymkhana Club on Monday last.

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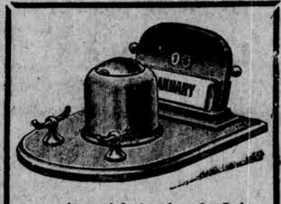

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